The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 207.

WASHINGTON.

Text of Logan's Chicago Relief Bill Reported in the Senate.

The Wisconsin Land Grant Bill Again Fought Over and Recommitted.

Desperate Expedients Resorted to, to Secure Its Passage.

A Reduction of the Iron Duty Agreed Upon by the Ways and Means Committee.

March Statement of the Public Debt.

Reduction During the Past Month, $12,391,451.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Committee on Finance through Senator Wright, reported back to the Senate to-day, Logan's Chicago Relief bill with but a verbal amendment in the fourth line of the second section where "sites of buildings" is inserted in place of the word "ground." This amendment was made to obviate the objection that where building material used on the ground burned over, was to be affected parties could benefit under the bill who did not suffer by the fire, and many lots which were vacant at the time would be improved, in order to take advantage of the provisions of the bill. The effect of the amendment is to only allow the bill to operate in those cases where sites of buildings actually burned are to be improved. The following is the bill as reported:

That on all goods, wares, and merchandise which may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as gratuitous contributions to the relief of sufferers by the fire which occurred at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8 and 9, 1871, shall, when landed, and consigned to the proper authority at Chicago, for distribution, be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 2. That there shall be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on all materials to be entirely used in buildings erected on the site of buildings burned over by said fire, drawback of import duties paid on same, provided that said materials shall have been imported during the term of one year from and after said 8th day of October, 1871.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized to suspend the collection of such taxes as may have been assessed or as may have occurred prior to the 9th of October, 1871, in the First Collection District of the State of Illinois against any person residing or doing business and owning property in that portion of the City of Chicago recently destroyed by fire, and who, in the opinion of said Commissioner, has suffered material loss by such fire; *provided*, that such suspension shall not be continued after the close of the next regular session of Congress.

Senator Logan will call the bill up on Monday, and feels sanguine that it will pass. The Democrats occupy a somewhat remarkable position on this bill, most of them either dodging or voting against it. Most of the attempts which have been made to even get an expression of opinion from this quarter have failed to elicit any response either in one way or another.

PROSPECTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Senator Wilson, who has just returned from his electioneering campaign in New Hampshire, is not over-sanguine as to the result. He says that the State is intensely excited, and that the largest vote will be cast in the history of the State. He thinks the Republicans will elect their Governor.

THE ST. CROIX AND BAYFIELD LAND GRANT SCHEME

dies hard. When the House adjourned last night it had, by a large majority, agreed to recommit the bill to the Land Committee with instructions to report amendments thereto, to the effect that the grant should be limited to just the amount which would otherwise inure to the Northern Pacific Railroad if the present grant lapsed. This morning a reconsideration was moved, and, pending the vote thereon, the House was in a wild state of excitement. Messrs. Eldridge and Beck, the two principal champions of the bill, came down to Mr. Holman's desk, and Eldridge, in an excited manner, commenced to make bids for terms of settlement. This little scene drew members from the Republican side of the House to the same place, and several of these endeavored to have a word in the controversy. One excited member jumped up and declared that he would sanction no amendment to the bill unless it contained a clause that none but American iron should be used in the construction of the road. The bill was finally recommitted, with instructions to the Committee to report next week, when it will come up again and be subjected to amendment. The friends of the bill are resorting to the most desperate expedients to secure its passage. They claim that on its own merits the bill has at least fifty votes. It is now proposed to use these as a basis to trade for more. Handley, of Alabama, whose seat is contested, has been assured that he will be kept in his seat if he gives the bill his support. Members from districts having appropriations for Post Offices, and other special measures pending this session, are threatened with retaliation if they dare oppose this bill. As a last resort to catch Pennsylvania votes, it is even suggested that a restriction clause be inserted as to iron altogether. When the bill is reported back it is expected that everything will be in order to pass it as may be desired.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

Stokes, of Tennessee, was sentenced to-day, and escaped with a fine of $1,500 and costs. The fee he received for working the fraudulent claims through Congress was $10,000, and the real fraud upon the Government was between $60,000 and $100,000. The evidence elicited on the trial was universally regarded in official circles as showing one of the blackest cases of corruption which was ever brought to light in Washington Courts.

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The Committees of both Houses have now agreed to report an appropriation of $300,000 to prosecute the work on the Louisville & Portland Canal. Colonel Merritt has reported to the Chief Engineer that it will cost $36,000 to complete the dam at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and that the work can be finished in a single season.

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Representative Snapp proposes to enlighten the House to-morrow on the political situation. He will take the ground that the Republican party should nominate none but the strongest candidate, and if General Grant should not be the man, not to hesitate in making the change.

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Ex-Governor Holden expects to receive the appointment of Minister to Peru in a few days.

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ILLNESS OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner has been attacked by the same complaint that prostrated him last year, consequent on the excitement in the late debates.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for the month ending Feb. 29:

Debt bearing interest in coin:	
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Int. rest	25,992,227
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:	
Principal	$ 23,818,090
Interest	344,018
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity:	
Principal	$ 679,743
Interest	270,181
Debt bearing no interest:	
Principal	$ 431,602,491
Unclaimed interest	14,644
Total debt	
Principal	$2,317,240,743
Interest	33,472,426
Total	$2,350,613,543
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$ 110,093,319
Currency	14,451,424
Total	$ 124,868,745
Debt less cash in Treasury:	
March 1, 1872	$2,225,812,477
February 1, 1872	2,238,204,949
Decrease of debt during the past month	12,391,451
Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1871	94,995,338
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1866, to March 1, 1872	339,668,762
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	14,631,570
Interest paid by transportation of mails, etc.	3,477,125
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,154,745

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Mr. Sargent, Senator-elect from California, were presented.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, stated that he was authorized to announce that if the 10 per cent tax and drawback were repealed, the law would not take effect before July 1, 1872.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution asking the President for the instructions given to the District Attorney relative to the prosecution of the New York merchants for giving gratuities to New York Custom House officials.

Mr. CONKLING asked him whether he had not read the correspondence in the papers.

Mr. BAYARD said that he had, but he wanted to know of the President if they were authentic. If the merchants of New York were to be selected for prosecution, then his main chance by which the Investigating Committee could discover abuses in the Custom House would be effectually closed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said that there was no reason why the violators of a law should be exempt because they were numerous. He did not, however, object to the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD said that the question was whether the Senate was discovering abuses or whether it was only discovering abuses that should be closed. Why should not the President wait until the Committee reported the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The resolution went over.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COLE reported the Naval Appropriation bill, with amendments.

PRIVATE CLAIM.

A resolution was adopted that the Foreign Committee ascertain the amount equitably due John F. Hale, late Minister to Spain.

BRANCH MINT.

Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill establishing a branch mint in New Orleans.

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES.

Mr. ANTHONY reported a bill providing for reporting and printing the debates of Congress, obtaining unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. He said the publishers of the *Globe* had spent $1,000 more than the debates nearly a year without contract, relying on the good faith of Congress for compensation. The Printing Committee agreed unanimously to report this bill. The contract with the *Globe* until the end of the present Congress, with an amendment for a less expensive index. The bill passed.

THE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Vice President appoint a clerk for investigating committee into the alleged sale of arms to French agents.

THE VICE PRESIDENT demurred.

Mr. CAMERON then offered a resolution that Senators Hamlin, Carpenter, Sherman, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson, and Harlan, be the committee. He explained that owing to the destination of Mr. Sumner he substituted Mr. Hamlin.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he thought one of the Senators who brought the matter before the Senate ought to be on the Committee, and thought as Mr. Sumner was not on the Committee Mr. Schurz ought to be.

Mr. SUMNER thought in ordinary fairness one of the two Senators who had taken a prominent part in instituting the attempt which had been made to even get an expression of opinion from this quarter have failed to elicit any response either in one way or another.

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NEW YORK.

Progress Made in the Hill and Stokes Trials.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The money market is rather easier to-day, though still somewhat feverish and sensitive. The rates for loans have been 7@7 gold, according to the collateral, and borrowers have been freely accommodated. Commercial paper is dull and nominal.

GOLD

was firm through the day, in harmony with foreign exchange, as the borrowed sterling bills have mostly been sold, and thus has affected the market. The rate varied from 110⅛ 110⅛, while for carrying gold loans the rates were 4, 5, 4¾, 5-5, 4, 4¾, 3, per cent and flat.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

show a slight decline, but are firm.

STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange Pacific mail advanced to 60¾, and Erie to 33 in the morning, but afterward the market became dull and heavy, and the entire list declined ½@1 per cent, but rallied toward the close.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was firmer, and prime bankers' sixty day sterling bills brought 109 3-16@109¾.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 to 101¼, and Unions 91¾ to 92¼ for firsts, 81¾ to 82 for land.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull and heavy for medium grades, with but a limited demand. Wheat is more active. Winter is firm but quiet. Shippers hold off, and such sales as have been made were at private terms. Spring is too high for business. Corn is in moderate demand, chiefly for export, and is steady.

PAREPA-ROSA GOING TO EUROPE.

The directors of the Great Rhenish Musical Festival, to be held next summer at Dusseldorf, have engaged Madame Parepa-Rosa as the principal solo vocalist. She will sail for Europe on the 1st of May. It is not likely that she will be in America next season. She will probably give opera next year in London.

SOME OF TWEED'S INGENIOUS RASCALITIES.

The examination of the pay-rolls by the new Board of Audit in New York clearly establish the fact that Tweed kept at the public expense fully 2,000 men, who were sinecurists without actual office or duties. The pay-rolls of Tweed's department already examined—and more than half are still to be investigated—bear the names of more than 3,000 men, many of them residents in Tweed's own District. On the list of lamp painters he had 90 names, 70 more than were ever employed before his time. On the water police 67 more persons than the law allows; while on the roll of engineers' assistants were 1,300 men, half of whom were constantly idle. The painters of lamp-posts, of whom but 20 appear to have had a previous knowledge of their business, on their own showing painted 25,100 lamp-posts in the course of a month. The number of lamp-posts in the city does not exceed 25,000. As 90 men claim to have done this duty, they should have painted all the lamp-posts in the city in eighteen days, but they drew pay all the year round.

THE STOKES CASE.

Stokes' counsel, Graham and McKeon, continued their argument against the legality of the Grand Jury's action. In the course of some warm remarks, McKeon said that Stokes was as guiltless as any man in the room. Suppressed laughter and cries of "Oh! Oh!" followed, whereupon McKeon called the spectators to order. If Fisk had shot Stokes, he said, Fisk would have been bailed in an hour, and that would have been the end of it. Mr. Graham suggested that he would not have been arrested at all. Mr. McKeon replied that's so. He ruled every process of law, and no one dared attempt to harm him before the Courts, knowing it would be useless. Judge Cardozo told the spectators if further demonstrations was made the room would be cleared. McKeon said he would have a pistol to exhibit and a pistol story to tell at the proper time, that would carry consternation in the camp of Fisk's friends.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 1.—Mr. Graham wanted the case to go to the jury on the facts. It would be highly improper on a criminal case for the court to substantially take the case from the jury by directing a verdict against Stokes. There was no instance in which, in this city or Hoboken, had instructed the jury to find for the people. After Mr. Graham concluded, Judge Cardozo said he would decide on the motion to quash the indictment. Stokes' counsel had argued that the Commissioners properly constituted, but all other facts for the prisoner. He did not think it necessary that Mr. Bidder should personally call. Even then the jury, but McKeon thought differently, and proceeded in some remarks about exposing devilry in the city hall, and, turning to Stokes, said: "This unfortunate man is as guiltless as any in this Court room." This was greeted with scornful laughter from every one in the room which caused Stokes to appear much disturbed at the outburst of unfriendliness, and Judge Cardozo said he would clear the Court if such demonstrations were made again.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mayor Hall commenced this morning. The case for the prosecution was opened by Clinton. He went on to explain how through Mayor Hall, Tweed, Connolly, and Sweeney, the Ring of the city was used by every part of device that sharp ingenuity could suggest, and then, said he, lest there should be any other outlet for the public money, a law was passed empowering them as a Board of Audit to appropriate any sums that might be left over to other purposes, besides the aforesaid, to pay the salaries of all public officers.

Mr. Stoughton, of the defence, called attention to the latitude of the remarks of counsel, and protested against them.

Judge Daly thought it would be indecorous to interpose with counsel in unfolding the case to the jury at the opening, but would interpose when the dignity of the Court was not respected.

Mr. Clinton resumed, and, after showing further how the power of the Board of Audit was used, and that the Mayor was invested with the veto power, referred to the bills. He discussed and rehearsed the County Court House frauds, with a view of showing the Mayor's complicity in the passage of them. He proceeded to show that the immense claims for enormous sums were falsely certified to by the Mayor, whose powers were for form ministerial. He controverted the idea that the Mayor's signing away these fabulous sums, as well as smaller sums, on the city account, were chargeable to routine, as it was his duty to examine all such warrants.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports since Sept. 1 were: 2,258,-886 bales; last year, 2,766,870; first week's receipts, 74,103 bales, against 129,973 same week last year. Exports since Sept. 1 were 1,314,529 bales, against 1,749,587 last year; past week's exports 77,853, against 134,365 last year; stock at all ports 545,185, against 676,293; at interior towns 85,465, against 123,300 last year; at Liverpool 234,000, against 310,000 last year; afloat for England 176,000, against 350,000 last year.

ERIE SHARES IN ENGLAND.

A London special states that the English stockholders of the Erie Road will never compromise with Jay Gould, and they earnestly hope that such laws may be passed as to enable them to reap some dividends.

COLORED SOLDIERY.

A bill was passed in the New York Assembly, last night, striking the word "white" from the Military Code. This will allow negro militia companies and regiments to organize.

OCEAN RACE.

The general impression which prevailed that the White Star steamer Republic and the Cunard steamer Russia started from here on an ocean race, is regarded as confirmed, by the fact that both vessels arrived at Queenstown almost simultaneously. The Republic's time was 8 days and 9 hours; the Russia's 8 days and 11 hours.

MRS. STOWE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was very seriously, perhaps fatally, injured by a fall yesterday at her home, at Mandarin, Florida.

MICHIGAN.

Legislative Nomination—Detroit Municipal Item.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, March 1.—Hon. N. B. Bradley having withdrawn, Hon. Isaac Marston has been nominated by the Republicans for the vacant seat in the State House of Representatives from Bay County.

The Common Council this evening decided the contested seat case of William Lichtenberg against Thomas Henderson, by unseating the latter and admitting the former.

INDIANA.

Another Railroad Project—Steel Works, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—The Western Indiana Railway Company yesterday filed articles of association.

The proposed line extends from Brazil, Clay County, through Fork and Fountain Counties to a point on the Illinois State line, about ten miles southeast of Rossville, Ill., a distance of about 70 miles. Covington, Fountain County, and Metcezuma, in Parke County, are objective points of the survey. The Directors are Edward Walker, J. S. Campbell, C. B. Mansfield, G. Greenwood, and Joseph E. Young.

A company of wealthy iron men at this place, including W. G. Rockwood, M. Lord, A. Jones, and John Thomas, have organized a company to manufacture Bessemar steel at this point. A company of capitalists have also arranged to enter upon the manufacture of railroad chairs at this point.

Senator Morton is expected here from Washington to-morrow evening. He will remain several days.

THE CAR-HOOK MURDERER.

An Interview with Foster in the Tombs.

Ell Perkins in the New York Commercial Advertiser:

I found the car-hook murderer in one of the damp, dismal convict cells on the ground floor of the Tombs. After his re-sentence the other day he was taken from the upper tier of cells, which are occupied by the unconvicted murderers like McNevin and Stokes, to the doomed cell below. I have had quite a number of talks with Foster within the last two months, for in passing through the Tombs I can never resist his frank, open face.

When Foster first began to talk to me he didn't know my name. He saw that I took an interest in all of the prisoners, and he seemed to like to talk to me.

On Saturday he came to the cell door looking paler and sadder than he usually did to me. I could not pass him. He is a strange thing to take an interest in a murderer who is to be hung in a month; but I could not help it. I was only doing what I saw the good Sisters of Charity doing all around me; so I asked the keeper to open his cell door, and, as he did it, I entered into Foster's cold, damp, prison room and sat down—face to face and along with the murderer.

Foster is about 45 years old. He is stoutly built, has full whiskers, a fine, high, forehead, and a frank, open face. A phrenologist would pronounce him to be a kind-hearted, domestic man,—which naturally he is. I would trust him at sight anywhere.

"How do you feel since your re-sentence?" I asked, as Foster sat on the bed, and I took the only chair in the cell.

"Well, I feel bad, but I havn't lost all hope," he replied, hiding his face in his hands.

"What will be done in your case next?"

"My counsel, ex-Judge Porter and William O. Bartlett will make a motion to take my case to the Court of Appeals."

"To whom will they make this motion?"

"Why, any Judge of the Supreme Court can grant this motion. Then the case will come before Chief Justice Church, and Judges Allen, Folger, Grover, Peckham, etc., at Albany."

"What can the Court of Appeals do?"

"It can grant a new trial if we show proper errors and exceptions in the case."

"But what errors and exceptions do you expect to show?"

"First. That there was no intention to kill Mr. Putnam.

"Second. That the car-hook was not, and has been proved not to be, in two cases since, a murderous instrument.

"Third. That the verdict of the jury was not according to the charge of the Judge. The Judge charged that if it was not a premeditated murder and if the car-hook was not a murderous instrument, then there should be a verdict of manslaughter."

"Well, what *was* your intention, Foster, when you committed the murder?" I asked.

"I had no intention. I never saw Mr. Putnam or Mrs. Duvall till they got into the car, somewhere below the Grand Houses, that night. I had been drinking down at the Spingler House, with some fellows; I was maddened with liquor; I was too drunk to remember the fracas, but I believe they *all*—friends and foes—told it just as it was. I believe that before ten minutes had elapsed, before we had ridden from the Gilsey House to Forty-third street, I was maddened by some remark which no one but a drunken man would mind, and which it was very natural for Mr. Putnam to make to a drunken man, I seized the wire car-hook and struck him. I didn't know what had done, and only wonder now how I could have killed him. I suppose it was fate," continued Foster, with a sigh.

"Did you have no previous hatred against Putnam?"

"None, whatever. I never saw him. If I had met him the next day I should not have known him. He was, no doubt, a good man. Drunk as I was, I could not have intended to kill him, and I suppose if I should strike him fifty times with the same car-hook, the result would only be a flesh wound."

"Why, is not the car-hook a murderous instrument?"

"Because it is only a bent wire, about the size of a lead pencil, I suppose, three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Why, it has been a common thing on the street railroads, whenever a fracas has occurred, to use the car-hook. We have had a case since, where Larkin, a conductor, was struck by Halloran, the driver, and on the head, too. Larkin was stunned, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, but in a few days he was on his car again; then Halloran gave himself up to the officers in the Nineteenth Precinct, and he is now free. In this case, if Halloran had struck to the right or left by a chance, he had hit just as I did when I was drunk, he might have killed the conductor. So you might strike me a thousand times with your cane and never kill me. Then you might strike me just once, and, by accident, cause death. This would be manslaughter—murder in the second degree. A man was struck by a car-hook in Hoboken, not long since, and on the head, too, but it did not hurt him much."

"If the Court of Appeals grants a new trial, what then?"

"Then I shall have a new jury. The excitement has cooled down, and I shall have exact justice. I have done a great crime. I deserve to suffer, and don't complain of the sentence, but I did not intend to kill Mr. Putnam?"

"How did the old jury stand?"

"They were retired for twenty-two hours, and then brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, but recommended me to mercy."

"Have you got a family?"

"Yes, a wife and four children. My children are aged 6, 8, 10, and 14 years."

"Do they come here?"

"My wife does, and so does my father and brother-in-law; but I can't stand it to have my poor, innocent children come here to the Tombs. My wife lives with my father, John Foster, at No. 218 East Eighteenth street. My children are at their aunt's, Mrs. Hall's."

"What would you do, Foster, if you were acquitted and a free man to-day?" I asked.

"I would swear never to drink. Then I know I should be a good father and a good citizen."

"What made you drink?"

"Well, I had had luck. I had a livery stable on Avenue A and Twentieth street. One of my horses died of colic, one died of lockjaw, then the others got sick. I had to sell out, my earnings ran away in expenses, and finally I had to sell out everything. Then I went on to the Broadway Railroad as conductor. I tried to hold myself up. I worked faithfully five weeks. The day before Mr. Putnam I had been excused, and I got on a drinking spree. My mind and reason was poisoned, and this sentence is the result. I didn't know enough to run away, or to know what I had done."

"How do you feel when you think that you may yet be hung in March?"

"The thought is terrible—but my nerves are strong. When I came to this doomed cell after my sentence before, I spent days and nights in agony, and when they put me up on the upper floor with Stokes I felt almost free. I was glad and light-hearted as if I had been acquitted. Now I am here again, but the cold feeling of agony has got to be—well I've become used to it, I tell you, sir. you people outside of this prison don't know what to be thankful for, but if I ever get into the purer air again, you will see one man who will try and appreciate the world, and who will try and lead a good life."

"I notice you don't like to talk to newspaper correspondents," I remarked.

"Yes, I like to talk to them, but they go off and write things which I don't say. The newspapers are all down on me. Why, a man by the name of Arrowsmith, from Gloversville, came here one day and we had a long talk. He did not say he was a newspaper man. He received me entirely, and then he went and wrote from memory a very false report of our conversation. He even said that he himself was in school with me at Jonesville Academy; that I was a bad boy, and all that. Mr. Wilson, the present Principal of the Jonesville Academy, looked over the rolls of the school, and he found Arrowsmith was there just two years after I was, and that I stood 2 in conduct, while Arrowsmith stood 5. Mr. Wilson wrote me a beautiful letter about it, completely contradicting Arrowsmith. Then he came to see me."

It now began to be very cold and damp in the cell. I was chilled through. They do the best they can in the Tombs, but when a cold spell comes there is a good deal of suffering.

Foster's keepers, the Wardens, and the Doctor at the Tombs, all speak in high terms of his conduct. He is always gentle, obedient, and pleasant. He is a favorite in prison.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. H. Warren Lodge, No. 299, A. F. & A. M. Special Communication this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at 86 Masonic Temple, corner West Randolph and Halsted-sts., for work. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

SAMUEL C. SMITH, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

CHICAGO LODGE No. 61 I. O. O. F. will meet this evening at their Dearborn Lodge, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates of interest. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

Wholesale & Retail DRY GOODS.

We are happy to announce to the trade of the Northwest generally, and especially to our friends, with whom we have had such pleasant business relations for so many years past, that we are again in readiness to serve them. We have spared no pains or expense to reach this point in ample time for the spring trade, knowing that the extent of the great calamity that swept away the business houses of Chicago, would naturally create some doubt in the minds of the most sanguine friends of Chicago as to the possibility of our merchants being able to so master the situation as to insure to the trade such facilities as would command their respect. Chicago Merchants, as a whole, *have met the difficulties*, and may be justly proud of the position they have made since the fire. As for ourselves, we now occupy the best salesrooms we have ever had, with nearly twice as much room, *beautifully lighted*, so that quality of goods can be distinctly seen in any part of the immense floors in any kind of weather. Our stock (the largest ever brought to this market) was bought before the advance, from first hands, giving us unequalled facilities for making satisfactory prices. We have added carpets and furnishing goods to our stock and as our goods are entirely new and fresh in all departments, we confidently assert that we shall be able to please the most fastidious. In fine goods for the best trade, we have made very extensive additions to our stock to meet the growing demands of the country for better goods. Orders shall have the most careful attention. Again, we say, whatever competitors in other cities may say to the contrary, *that Chicago merchants, as a whole*, will present a more attractive stock to the Spring Trade of 1872 than they ever did before. Thankful to country merchants for their kind consideration of this market in the past, we cordially invite them to an inspection of our stock when in the city.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

SEGARS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Fresh Invoice of

100,000

VILLARY VILLAR CULEBRAS

(Crowns 6½ fam.).

INTIMIDAD, CABANAS,
ESCEPCION, CORONA,
ST. JUAN MARTINEZ,
(Per Steamer Crescent City).

LEWIS MOSS,

Importer of Havana Segars,

475 WABASH-AV.

GENERAL NOTICES.

A Card to the Public.

The firm of S. Lissberger & Co., of 112 North Desplaines-st., have opened a large Iron Yard on the corner of Jackson and Clinton-sts., and are now prepared to pay the highest cash prices for Iron of every description and quality. Also dealers in Metals of every description. It will be to your advantage to call on us before shipping or disposing of your stock elsewhere.

S. LISSBERGER & CO.,

112 N. Desplaines-st., s. w. cor. Jackson and Clinton.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Low Cash Rates!

THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INS. CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, $10,000,000. Organized 1850.

Issues Policies of Life Insurance on all the ordinary plans at lower rates than other mutual companies, and gives a return dividend every year. The plan called

DEPOSIT INSURANCE,

lately introduced by this company, is superior to any short term Endowment or Tontine plan, as it gives a large surrender value for the policy at the end of any of its dividend periods.

WM. H. WELLS, Agent at Chicago, Ill.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

APPLETON, DAVIS & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

And Manufacturers' Agents. Western office, 93 *SOUTH CANAL-ST.*

NINE FACTORIES REPRESENTED.

Parties that have been East say our prices are very low. You get from us Manufacturers' prices.

FOR SALE.

RENTAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

We have for sale or trade, in a good neighborhood, FOUR GOOD BRICK DWELLINGS, worth $1,200 per annum, which will be sold at a fair price for cash or on time, or will trade for a good piece of unimproved central property, and assume an encumbrance of $2,000. Enquire of

S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 160 Wabash-av.

CARBON OIL.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WATER WHITE CARBON

HAS NO EQUAL! TRY IT!

For Safety, Brilliancy, Economy, and A PERFECT LIGHT, USE THIS OIL.

Patented and controlled by KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

☞ Any infringement will be prosecuted.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 29, 1872.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 m., March 29, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department the following stores, delivered at Government warehouses in this city, by April 10, 1872, viz:

50,000 lbs of fresh ground, well dressed, double extra spring, or winter wheat Flour, equal to sample to be seen at this office, to be in round-hooped oak barrels, full head lined, or double sacks (containing 100 lbs nett); new cotton, and gunny, well sewed and tied at the corners.

50,000 lbs of good, sound, merchantable shelled Corn, free from dirt, in strong, new resewed double gunnies or in bulk. Bidders will please offer both ways.

10,000 lbs dry hard Soap, manufactured of good material, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulterations, and offensive odor, packed in strong boxes, well strapped.

85,000 lbs Peachblow Potatoes, or other variety of equal quality, in bulk, free from moisture and dirt.

Bids for any part of the above will be entertained.

Samples of Flour, Soap, and Potatoes must accompany bids.

Usual conditions, as to inspections, &c., imposed. Further information on application.

THOS. C. MULLIVAN, Capt. & C. S.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASE & CHAPMAN, Archit

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Cook County Re-Recording and Reassessment Bills Signed by the Governor.

Message from His Excellency Criticising the Provisions of the First-Named Measure.

Lengthy Discussion on Greenebaum's Bill in the Senate.

The Senate Bill Reported Back by the House Revenue Committee.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BILLS APPROVED.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1.—The Governor has approved of the bills providing for the reassessment of property in Cook County; to incorporate associations for the purpose of constructing railroads; to provide for recording deeds and other instruments, where the records have been destroyed; concerning cruelty to animals; to pay the Penitentiary claims; providing the Governor with a contingent fund.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor, in announcing his approval of the bill to provide for the recording of deeds and other instruments in Cook County at the rate of 6 cents per hundred words, sent the following message to the House:

To the Hon. William M. Smith, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I have approved and signed a bill for an act entitled "An act to provide for recording deeds, mortgages, and other instruments in writing, where the original records thereof have been destroyed, and to fix the fees for such recording." The only authority conferred by the Constitution upon the Governor in respect to bills that have passed both branches of the General Assembly, is, that if he approve any bill he shall sign it, and if he does not approve it, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, with his objections; but it appears to me that cases may arise where the Governor, influenced by a sense of public duty, may give to a bill his formal official approval, though under other circumstances he might feel constrained to withhold it. This measure seems to me to present such an occasion. The state of the records in Cook County is such that an act of the General Assembly to authorize the re-recording of instruments that relate to the title of lands is demanded by the most urgent necessity, and if the bill fails to become a law, there is reason, from the state of the public business, to apprehend that no other measure for that object can be matured at the present session of the General Assembly. This bill, I am constrained to say, though not clearly in conflict with any provision of the Constitution, does not, in my judgment, in the particulars hereinafter mentioned, conform to the manifest spirit of that instrument. It was said by the Supreme Court of Indiana, in considering a provision of an article of the Constitution of that State similar to those of the thirteenth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of this State, that another object of this Constitutional provision was to promote codification,—that is, the expression of the written law of the State in clear, precise terms, distributed under different, appropriate heads, or titles, whereby the law might be preserved more stable and free from contradictions, and the knowledge of it be more easily obtained; and the framers of the Constitution of this State, recognizing the importance of this application of this principle to the laws fixing the fees of public officers, laws that have been so much abused, and are scattered through many volumes and in different acts of different sections, and for that reason so little understood, the employed every means within their power to produce the result of uniform fees throughout the State for all classes of officers. They intended, no doubt, that the laws in regard to the fees of public officers should be collected and digested into a single chapter, and that all changes thereafter should be made by amendments to that chapter. They prohibited special laws regulating fees, and this act must be regarded as special, so far as it relates to the fee allowed for recording required by its provisions. Again, clearness and certainty and codification in the laws that define and provide punishment for crimes and offences is a matter of the first importance in a civilized State. This bill provides a special punishment for charges greater than allowed by its terms, and for a refusal to obey its requirements, and in this way special fees are allowed, and a special offence is created that will hereafter be found in a law the title of which suggests no such enactment. JOHN M. PALMER.

I have signed the bill from a conviction of its urgent necessity, fearing that no other can be passed at this session; but I have felt it to be due to myself to state the reasons for doing so, that it may not hereafter be considered a precedent to bind or embarrass this department. The course that I have chosen to adopt is unusual, though it is respectful to the General Assembly, and is not without precedent.

After the message had been read, Mr. Morrison, of Monroe, remarked that this was the first time he had ever known a Governor to send in a veto message with a bill he had approved. If he understood the purport of the message, it was an apology for signing a bill not in conformity with the Constitution. This was something new. Mr. Haines declared the idea originated with Mr. Lincoln. It was competent for the Governor to inform us that we were fooling away our time, and I accept the situation. Mr. Springer said if the question of the constitutionality of the law came before the Courts of Cook County, and they decided it unconstitutional, the Judges would knock the bottom out of their own salaries, which had been fixed by similar enactments.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

The bill to provide for the reassessment of taxes not extended on the rolls of Cook County in 1867 was taken up in this House this afternoon, and occasioned a discussion of three hours duration, in which the Cook County members participated. The bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 46 to 40.

REVENUE.

The House Revenue Committee have agreed to report back its bill without any deductions at all. The House ordered the Committee to report back the Senate Revenue bill.

GREENEBAUM'S CREDIT FONCIER BILL

came up in the Senate this morning upon a report of the Judiciary Committee recommending its passage. Debate ensued upon a motion of Washburne to strike out the words "trust deed" in the section authorizing the purchase of bonds, mortgages, or other indebtedness secured by mortgage or trust deeds, which was participated in by Senators Jewett, Epler, Carter, Boyd, Underwood, Voris, and Washburne. The amendment was lost by a close vote—yeas, 15; nays, 17. The bill was finally made the special order for Wednesday next at 3 o'clock p. m.

MAYOR'S BILL.

In the afternoon Mr. EDSALL reported back the Mayor's bill without amendment. It was read a second time and ordered to a third reading, without opposition.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, March 1, 1872.

Met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Crawford, Donahue, Epler, Hampton (sick), Holcomb, Hunter, Jackson (sick), Langley, Laning, Nicholson, Reddick, Senter, Vaughan.

PETITIONS.

Two petitions were presented, one from wholesale grocers, and one from real estate holders of Chicago, asking the passage of Greenebaum's bill. Laid on the table.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back Senate bill 446, to enable towns to sell real estate, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. BANGS from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill in regard to foundlings, recommending its passage, fervently.

GREENEBAUM'S BILL.

Mr. McNULTA, from the same Committee, reported back House bill 898 (Greenebaum's bill), recommending its passage.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to amend by striking out all relating to "trust deeds."

Mr. CARTER wanted to hear the reasons therefor.

Mr. WASHBURN replied that it was the interest of the borrower that he was endeavoring to defend.

Mr. JEWETT defended the bill as it was. The appointment of a Trustee was placing a disinterested person between the borrower and lender. Trust deeds were preferable to mortgage, more equitable, and just. He could not see why a corporation, under this bill, could not as well purchase notes or bonds secured by deed of trust as by mortgage.

Mr. EPLER said that if there was anything he desired above another, it was that the provision regarding a Trustee should be retained in the bill. He touched upon loans made by insurance companies, Eastern capitalists, etc., to secure which numberless trust deeds were held against property in this State. It was not the purpose or design of the company to acquire land. He failed to discover in the bill any power to loan money on trust deeds; but they undoubtedly had the power to purchase these deeds.

Mr. CARTER said that as to both borrower and lender, the latter chiefly, it was to his interest that a bill of this nature should not pass. It had been objected that the bill provided for the authorization of banks; but there was nothing in the bill that conferred banking powers with the exception of the power to effect loans.

Mr. WASHBURN said that he did not propose to discuss the general merits of the bill. The omission by the author of the bill of the words "trust deed" in the first section, was a confession that such deeds were not desirable. If he were going to loan money he would prefer trust deeds for the reason that it was a shorter way of reaching a man's money. This whole system of putting mortgages and trust deeds upon the market was a public evil, one which should be discouraged rather than encouraged by legislation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said that while the bill limited the capital to $5,000,000, yet the same men might organize a thousand companies with the same powers. The bill provided for the sale of property without recourse. The bill reminded him of Shylock, demanding his "pound of flesh." The unfortunate debtor could be sold out, root and branch, his family turned out of doors, and standing upon the threshold stood this Shylock, demanding his "pound of flesh," because it was "so denominated in the bond." These bonds proposed to be issued were not intended as circulating medium. Oh, no!

Mr. JEWITT raised a point of order, that the merits of the bill were not before the Senate.

The President said unless the portion of the argument alluded to was indicated he would not decide the point of order raised.

Mr. BOYD thought that parties favoring the amendment were borrowing trouble. He had opposed all bills making discrimination in favor of creditors; hence his opposition to the bill conferring increased jurisdiction upon Justices of the Peace, in which instance falling upon those who, by necessity, were forced to go into debt. The bill in question concerned a different class—those who had real estate to mortgage; that it was intended to reduce the rate of interest by increasing the volume of circulating medium. The adoption of the amendment would not materially benefit the class who would under the bill become borrowers.

Mr. VORIS said the bill was drawn with the express purpose of relieving insurance companies from the troubles of foreclosing their mortgages. The bill was creating nothing more or less than a vast landed monopoly, which would grind the people of Illinois to the earth. He declared "by the Eternal" he would never vote for the bill as it stood. It was simply infamous.

The debate was closed and the amendment was lost—yeas, 14; nays, 17.

Mr. STREVELL moved to strike out the proviso in section 12, providing that until some default is made by the Company, the Trustee shall allow the Company to receive all moneys accruing, to be paid. He objected to the Company appointing their own Trustee, as it opened the door to all kinds of fraud. The bill was, in his opinion, authorizing the organization of a company open to the greatest mismanagement.

Mr. JEWETT said that as several Senators wished to go home, he wanted further consideration of the bill postponed.

Mr. STREVELL refused to yield for that purpose, and continued his remarks. It was his opinion that within fifty days after the bill went into force, fifty of these companies would be organized. It had been stated that this would not be the case, for the reason that so great a number of companies could not control foreign capital; to which he would reply, that it afforded so much more opportunity for preying upon the people of Illinois.

Upon motion of Mr. JEWETT, further consideration of the bill was postponed to Wednesday next at 3 p. m.

Mr. LANDRIGAN entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Washburn's amendment was lost.

THE MINERS' BILL

was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Mining and Manufactures.

TRAMWAYS.

Senate bill 265, to provide for the construction of tram and wheel ways in public roads and streets, to facilitate travel and traffic, was passed—yeas, 26; nay, 1, Mr. Washburn voting no.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

House bill 655, to pay the debt of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was passed—yeas, 27; nay, 1, Mr. Harlan voting no.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ATTORNEYS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced a bill in regard to Attorney General and States' Attorneys.

MAYORS' BILL.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on Municipalities, reported back House bill 607, the Mayors' bill.

CONCERNING DROVERS.

House bill 152, concerning drovers was passed—yeas, 27; nays, 0.

RAILROAD BONDS.

House bill 449, to require State and County Treasurers to deliver up bonds and coupons issued in aid of railroads or other corporations, etc., was passed—yeas, 27; nays, 0.

COMMON JAILS.

House bill to prevent the use of common jails for calaboose or lock-up was lost—yeas, 17; nays, 10.

Mr. BUSH moved to reconsider, which was done, and the bill was recommitted.

READING OF BILLS.

The Mayor's bill was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Several other bills were read a first and second time.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mr. BANGS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to the consolidation of institutions of learning, with amendments.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4:35 adjourned to Monday at 6 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. MERRITT offered a resolution instructing the Revenue Committee to report ask the Senate bill.

Mr. SHORT said the Revenue Committee would report back the House bill with amendments, at an early day. It was not fair to force the Committee to report back the Senate bill, which the Committee had not had time to consider.

Messrs. MERRITT and ROBERTS urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. HAINES saw no necessity for any immediate action on the subject. More urgent matters were claiming their attention.

Mr. HAWES moved to table the resolution.

The motion was lost—yeas, 41; nays, 56.

The resolution was adopted—yeas, 58; nays, 43.

The Revenue Committee reported back the Senate bill for the collection of taxes in cities, with amendments.

The bill was read the second time.

Several amendments were offered and ordered printed, and the bill made the special order for next Tuesday.

CHANCERY PRACTICE.

Several amendments to the Chancery Practice act were concurred in—yeas, 110; nays, 2.

ELECTION BILL.

The House Election bill, which was read the third time last night, was passed—yeas, 102; nays, 15.

LITTLE WABASH IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate amendments to House bill 373, relating to the improvements of the Little Wabash River, were read and concurred in—yeas, 97; nays, 2.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

House bill 161, in relation to publishing the laws, was read.

Mr. ROOT moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

House bill 336, to prevent the destruction of fish was passed—yeas, 98; nays, 15.

The bill in relation to the town of Industry was passed—yeas, 95; nays, 4.

Senate amendments to enable towns to change names were concurred in—yeas, 98.

UNPAID COOK COUNTY TAXES.

The bill providing for the reassessment of $129,000 of unpaid taxes in Cook County was taken up, the question being on ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. HAINES made a most facetious speech against it. He would favor a bill that would apply to all counties.

Mr. BARNES held that the claim was legal, but it was a question of charity whether it should be passed or not.

Mr. BARR made a long speech in support of his bill. He moved to amend so as to have the Auditor levy a tax to cover the deficiency of 1867.

Mr. CAVAN opposed the passage of the bill, as it was aimed at a grief-stricken people. He moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. MORRAY had no doubt as to the justice of the claim, and the bill should pass, but he was willing to extend the time if Chicago would ask for mercy. If Chicago didn't want to pay it, she could let it alone.

Mr. ROSS made a few pungent remarks declaring that the passage of the bill would be most inopportune.

The motion to postpone was carried—yeas, 46; nays, 40.

The Chairman decided the motion carried, and the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—The Assembly has been occupied last evening, and to-day mostly, with the first political debate of the season on a resolution offered by Mr Carey, Democrat, of Milwaukee, on the 11th of January, referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and reported therefrom with a recommendation of indefinite postponement, endorsing Mr Sumner's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that the President shall not be eligible to relection to said office. Though the debate was previously advertised, Cal Wagner's Minstrels proved a superior attraction, and there was a very thin attendance of members and very few outsiders. Mr Carey spoke an hour in advocacy of his resolution and Mr. Sumner's amendment, on the ground of danger to the purity of our Government from the use of the enormous patronage of the President to secure his re-election to the office, and drew illustrations from political history, especially in New York, during the administration of Polk and Grant; charging undue Federal interference in the nomination of Governor in this State last fall, and quoted numerous authorities in support of the one-term principle. It was up-hill work, speaking under such circumstances, however, and when Mr. Carey concluded the amendment was adopted, 41 to 29 that the one-term rule should not hold good where the President gives so good satisfaction that the people desire to retain him in office a second term, and the subject then went over till this morning.

Mr. Barron, Republican, of Polk, ably opposed the resolution, reviewing history to show that the people were competent to take care of this matter without having their hands tied; that no unworthy President had been able, by public patronage, to force his re-election, claiming that Federal office-holders had the same rights as other citizens to participate in the politics of their State, and pitching into Democracy somewhat sharply.

Mr. Coleman, Representative from Fond du Lac, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, read an eloquent argument against the resolution of a similar tenor as Barron's, but more decidedly political, vindicating President Grant's Administration, claiming that the hope of his second term was a stimulus and a last effort to serve the country, and that repeatedly the election of Presidents to a second term had been the salvation of the country; assailing Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party, charging to the latter a black catalogue of crime.

Mr. Caswell, Republican, of Jefferson, spoke briefly on the same side.

Mr. Winkler, Republican, from Milwaukee, endorsed the one-term principle, especially on the ground that, if adopted, the President would be relieved from the detraction so much used to prevent a re-election, but favor and extension of the term to six years, and offered a substitute favoring an amendment to the Constitution for one term of six years.

Mr. Carey again defended the resolution, and replied to the assaults on the Democracy and unfavorable allusions to Andrew Johnson, eulogizing both.

Mr. May, Republican, of Vernon, forcibly opposed the resolution, with illustration from our history.

Winfield Smith opposed the resolution, believing that there was a shorter and better way of meeting the evils resulting from the improper use of the Federal patronage.

Finally, after two hours' debate, the whole subject was tabled by a vote of 49 to 38. Five Republicans voted against tabling.

The Assembly did little other business besides ordering a number of bills to a third reading.

The vote indefinitely postponing the bill allowing wholesale dealers to sell from wagons was reconsidered and the bill ordered engrossed.

The Committee on State Affairs, among other things, reported on the resolution instructing the Committee to take into consideration the propriety of withdrawing from the market unsold lands belonging to University, School and Normal School funds until such lands shall have been re-appraised, that, after due investigation, they believe such a course would not be expedient. They also reported a bill for the benefit, more particularly, of the lake shore residents of Milwaukee, forbidding the removal of rock, stone, or gravel from the shore of Lake Michigan at or near low-water mark.

The bill to prevent small-pox, by requiring the vaccination of teachers and pupils in public institutions and schools, was refused indefinite postponement by a vote of 13 to 48, and referred, for modification and perfection, by a vote of 46 to 35.

An adjournment was taken to Monday evening.

The Senate refused to concur in the Assembly joint resolution instructing the Committee on Agriculture and Education to visit and report in reference to the experimental farm connected with the State University.

The joint resolution agreeing to the amendment of the Constitution increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court was concurred in by a vote of 23 to 8.

The joint resolution providing for final adjournment on the 15th of March was discussed at some length, and its further consideration was postponed until the 9th, which, with the Assembly's action adjourning over, settles that the session will continue at least three weeks.

By unanimous consent, the vote by which the bill increasing the ... was reconsidered.

departments and institutions was lost, was reconsidered.

The bill to apportion the State into Congressional districts passed by a straight party vote of 22 to 8, and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

Senate bills passed providing for a uniform system of keeping books and accounts of State charitable institutions; providing for payment of witnesses who testified before the Joint Dells Investigating Committee, and to provide for the collection of statistics showing the extent and cost of pauperism and crime in the State.

The Assembly memorial to the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the Oneida Indians, was concurred in.

A resolution was adopted that during the balance of the session no leaves of absence be granted except in cases of urgent necessity stated in open Senate.

The Assembly bill for a fence around Capitol Park was raised from $35,000 to $40,000. The rules were suspended and the bill concurred in by a vote of 20 to 6.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—The Kemp-Saylor contested election case was partially settled to-day, by voting down all amendments offered by Dougherty (Dem.) to correct the Senate Journal of February 16, declaring that Saylor is entitled to the seat as Senator from the Third District.

The House bill allowing Masonic or Odd Fellows associations to increase their capital stock was passed.

In the House the following bills were passed: House bill compelling Judges of Election to remain in session without adjournment until all the votes cast have been counted; Senate bill to provide that the recognizance of Justices of the Peace need not be recorded in full in Common Pleas Courts, and that witnesses need not attend Court until the day set for the trial of the case in which they are called to testify.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Senate Committee on Congressional Apportionment has been instructed to give St. Louis three Representatives.

The lower House passed a concurrent resolution requesting our National Representatives to use their influence for the passage of a measure authorizing the appointment of two Commissioners by the President, and two by the Governor, to examine and report the claims paid by the State or any county in it for support of the Federal forces during the war.

The Senate confirmed the bill to authorize the County of St. Louis to issue $600,000 in bonds for the payment of the bonded debt and building a new Poor House.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The Legislature adjourned last night *sine die*. Several plundering schemes were passed through before adjournment. Very little has been done in the way of reform.

The *Times* says: "The body called the General Assembly of Louisiana terminated last night its career of unparalleled infamy. It would be a trite phrase to say that the history of modern times furnishes no such example of the gross abuse of power, of such flagrant immorality, corruption and indecency as have marked the career of this disgraceful assemblage."

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—When the Senate adjourned last night Lieutenant Governor Pinchback being called for a speech, said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for the courtesy in requesting me to address you, but regret that the implied compliment to me cannot, with any justice and honesty, be returned. This has been the worst legislature in my opinion that ever assembled, and you cannot feel more rejoiced than I at the knowledge that its session has terminated finally. If the Government cannot be carried on without the scenes which have been enacted in the House of Representatives, I reiterate what I said this morning, that the sooner the Republican party goes down the better."

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 1.—The House, after half-past 10 o'clock, refused to do any more business, except receive and act on messages from the Senate and Governor.

The Senate has been hard at work, and will probably continue most of the night. Both Houses adjourn to-morrow. The total appropriations of the session is about $575,000.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 1.—The Assembly has decided the contested election case from New York in favor of Killian, throwing out Aleck Frear, the Tammany candidate.

IOWA.

Singular and Fatal Accident near Council Bluffs—The Weather, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, March 1.—A most singular and distressing accident and death occurred about three miles east of this city last night. Robert H. Willard, a well-to-farmer, formerly and for many years an officer of the Western Stage Company, had been in this city during the afternoon, and started home with his horses and wagon about dark. At the top of the Heywood Hill his horses seem to have turned off from the road, which Mr. Willard discovered when about half way down, and turned around to go back, and in the darkness drove too near the ditch, which at this point is very deep, and a narrow gulley or crevice worn out by water, to a depth of six feet or more. The horses and wagon went over the bank and into the ditch, and Mr. Willard was thrown head foremost with great force into the crevice, into which he was securely fastened in a perpendicular position, his head being about one foot from the bottom and his feet protruding above as far as the tops of his boots. This happened about 9 o'clock at night, and he was not discovered until 6 o'clock this morning by some people coming in to town. When found he was alive and muttering, incoherently, but it was found impossible to extricate him without implements and assistance, which occupied nearly two hours more and when finally removed he was dead. Mr. Welland was a very muscular and powerful man, which makes his singular death more singular.

The weather continues cold, and still the river is rising slowly.

Great activity is displayed in hurrying the great bridge to completion, in which there has been some delay through failure to receive timbers from the lumber regions of Wisconsin as fast as required. A large traffic is being done over the pile bridge, and no delay occurs to freights or passengers here or on the Union Pacific Road.

KENTUCKY.

Murderer Sentenced—The Great Whiskey Corner.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 1.—Charles Lieber, convicted of the murder of Charles Gennaweln, has been sentenced to be hung on the 17th of May next.

The leading member of the heaviest whiskey firm in this city, stated to a reporter to-day there is not over 2,500 barrels of Kentucky whiskey, made between the years 1855 and 1865, in store in the country. Most of this is bought up for the corner mentioned in these despatches. The operation includes whiskeys made between 1855 and 1867. Liquor men say the fact that the stock of fine old Kentucky whiskeys is very scarce is well known to the trade.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,054, making the week's supply 418 cars, against 373 last week. The market is quiet, and only a few lots offering. Sales: 65 Illinois steers, 1,328 lbs, at $5.90; 40 Michigan steers, 1,097 to 1,033 lbs, at $4.80@5.00; 21 mixed Western, 1,030 lbs, at $4.87½.

Sheep—Receipts, 400; week's supply, 9,167, against 11,884 last week. Everything has changed hands, and market closed strong; sales 350 Ohio sheep, 72 to 94 lbs, $5.75@8.62½; 73 Kentucky sheep and lambs, 140 lbs, $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,248, making the supply for week 19,720, against 19,604 last week. Market quiet, only one or two cars offering; sale of 120 still fed, 210 lbs, at $4.62½.

More Apache Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—A despatch from Wychenbourg, Arizona, says the Apaches attacked two trains between that place and Phoenix, and murdered Samuel Cullember and Thomas Harris. At Martinez Ranche they ran off the stock and plundered the station of all movables. Cullember and Harris were employes of the stage company. The station is but four miles south of Camp Date Creek, where are posted three companies of regulars, two of infantry and one of cavalry. The ranche is distant about twenty-five miles from the scene of the Wyckenbourg stage massacre, where Loring was killed.

The Tennessee Liberal Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 1.—Ex-Senator Fowler, Chancellor Post, and other Liberal Republicans, will issue an address to-morrow invoking the Republicans of Tennessee to send delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. The address condemns the administration of President Grant, particularly its treatment of the South, and calls for reunion and reform.

The Lee Case—A Note from J. V. LeMoyne, Esq.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think you were rather imposed upon in publishing the latter defence of S. A. Lee. I suspect he is not know that some of his old acquaintances lived in Chicago. I believe I know him well, and I knew him when we were both small boys. S. Adams Lee is the son of Rev. Richard Henry Lee, who was a Professor in Washington College, Pa. The younger brother of S. A. Lee was my class-mate for five or six years, and we graduated together. S. Adams began with us, and he lived in the same town for a great many years. I know him well, and I must say he has always been an unprincipaled scamp. He was even as a boy an inveterate liar, and he would steal in spite of all that could be done for him. When quite young he was guilty of several serious thefts, but the position of his father and the friends of the family saved him. At last he, one night, entered the house of the Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, formerly member of Congress from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and robbed him of a sum of money. For this he was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for Western Pennsylvania. After being there some time, I believe several years, he was taken sick, and it was thought he would die, and the Governor was induced to pardon him. While in the Penitentiary he received some injury to his foot, which caused some of the bones to come out. Whether he lost his whole foot, or not, I never knew; but I do know that the injury was sustained long before the war, and if he was in either army during the war, he is not Samuel Adams Lee, son of the late Richard Henry Lee, of Washington College.

The aforesaid S. Adams Lee is, I have no doubt, practising all the deceits with which he is charged; and if Mr. Breckinridge and others prevented any honest woman from marrying him, she has reason to be thankful to them as long as she lives. If any one doubts the entire correctness of what I say about Lee, they can ask Hon. William McKennan, United States Circuit Judge for Pennsylvania, who resides at Washington, Pa., or any one else living there.

From regard to the memory of the father, for whom I had the highest respect, and for the sake of his brother, who is a high-minded, honorable man, I wish this disgrace to the family could pass unexposed; but, in justice to the community, it is wrong to keep silence when such a man proclaims himself a gentleman.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1872. J. V. LeMOYNE.

Stores to Rent.

We call attention to the fine marble-front stores, in one of the best localities in the city, built on State street, near Congress street, by J. B. & W. Walker, and now offered in our columns to-day for rent.

THE GARDEN CITY FIRE.

Meeting of Policy-Holders of That Defunct Institution.

A Proposition From the Company, and a Statement of its Affairs.

The Claimants Show a United Front, and Propose Fight for Their Rights.

At a recent meeting of the policy-holders of the now defunct Garden City Fire Insurance Company, to take steps toward the collection of the money due them on their policies, a Committee of five was appointed to confer with the officers of the Company, with a view to effecting some sort of a settlement. That Committee having given notice of the fulfilment of the task assigned them, a meeting was held last evening in the basement of No. 47 West Madison street, over one hundred persons, mainly Germans, being in attendance.

Mr. Gelder called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. Klare as Chairman. Mr. Klare declined to serve, and so Mr. Kettich was chosen. Mr. Koenig acted as Secretary.

Mr. Gelder, speaking in German, said that he was a member of the Committee of Five, appointed at a previous meeting. After six times running after the President of the Company, they at last found him, and secured some information, on which they had based a report, which would be offered in due time. There was money to be had, and it was necessary to move at once to get it. He hoped that the matter would be peacefully and unanimously made right this evening.

The following statement and offer, made by the Company to the Committee, was then read by the Secretary:

The Garden City Insurance Company, which had been losing money for some time, concluded to wind up their business in the spring of 1871. They re-insured all their risks in the Commercial, divided among the stockholders what was left, and quit business. Their office was not occupied, but an insurance broker had a desk in it and was in the room an hour or so each day. When any one desired to see a book or paper of the Company for any reason, he would get it out of the vault, and nine times in ten, would leave it on one of the desks, so that the fire of October burned many of their books and papers. When the company commenced they had about $1,400,000, most of which was in the business part of the city, and on the North side, a large number of their policies being for five years. They estimated their loss to be $1,500,000, but it will fall a little short of that. New proofs of loss are coming in every day. After the fire some of the stockholders bought in a large amount of policies at 10 per cent, as they thought the company could not pay that amount. Subsequently it was found that the company could not pay so much, and the price declined to 5 per cent. The Company has not bought a single policy, nor has it any money, but they intended to get in all the proof, ascertain the amount of their loss, and then see what they could get the stockholders to do. But before they can pay anything, they must get the money from the stockholders. The original capital was $200,000, but the company had some bad debts, had lost some money in business, and after paying re-insurance, there was probably not over $165,000. Many of their stockholders lost everything by the fire, and cannot pay anything. Others lost heavily, but will pay as much as they can, so that the amount available for paying policies will be considerably less than $165,000. The difficulty in knowing just what they can pay is, first, on account of losing their books they cannot tell their exact loss; then it is impossible to tell how much can be collected, particularly as many of them have paid all they had in the company in buying up policies on their own account. But if a large amount of policies could be put into the hands of some Committee to settle, the Secretary will get some one to visit the stockholders and see what can be done, and, as all expenses would be saved, he thinks more could be gotten for the policy-holders in this way than if offered singly. When the State's Attorney made an application to have a Receiver appointed for the Chicago companies, the stockholders of the Garden City were advised that the appointment of a Receiver would be cause for an action in bankruptcy, and that, in cases where the assets were so small as 10 to 15 cents on the dollar of the indebtedness, the costs and expenses of going through bankruptcy would be so great as to leave scarcely anything for the policy-holders. The stockholders, being anxious to do all they could for the policy-holders, retained counsel, resisted the application of the State's Attorney, and the Court, in the case of the Garden City, refused to appoint a Receiver. The opinion in the case, which was before Judge Williams, was published in several of the city papers.

The Committee of five reported recommending the appointment of one of the policy-holders to collect policies to a certain amount, between $200,000 and $300,000, and then, holding these policies, to endeavor to bring about an advantageous settlement with the company; this collection to be made before the 15th of March. If the offer of the company should not be deemed equitable to the policy-holders active measures should be taken by the law firm of Barber & Lechner to force the company to proper terms; each policy-holder to pay $1 on each $500 of his insurance, to defray the expenses of the proceedings rendered necessary. The report was accepted.

Mr. Friederich wanted to say a word, but was ruled out of order by the Chair, who said that the first thing to be done was the consideration of the report of the Committee.

Before action was taken on the report, Mr. Nelke proceeded to read the statement of the Company as above, translating it into German. He was frequently interrupted by Mr. Friedrich's inquiries and comments. Mr. F. evidently taking but a trifling amount of stock in the representations made by the Company, in which view Mr. Nelke confessed that he more than half coincided.

After the translation was finished, Mr. Friederich got a chance to talk, and improved it by saying that he was not going to join in any such movement as that proposed by the Committee. He was not willing to put his policy in the hands of lawyers, for they would gobble up the whole thing, and leave no balance. Moreover, he had no faith in the officers of the Company.

Mr. Nelke explained that it was not designed to put the policies in the hands of lawyers, but to have the negotiation conducted by one or more of the policy-holders to be selected by the whole number.

Mr. Friederich said it was clear to him that the Company only wanted to make such a settlement as would let them off easy. He would rather lose the whole than to make any compromise.

Mr. Klare said he had been offered 5 per cent of his claim by Louis Bartels, who was buying up for the Company.

Mr. Bartels, being present, said he believed that the Company could pay 15 per cent, and perhaps more.

Mr. Klare inquired why he tried to buy up policies for 5 per cent when they were worth 15 per cent or more.

Mr. Bartels said he did it on a speculation, to make as much as he could.

Mr. W. H. Stein said that nothing would be lost by enquiring what could be done. It was clear to him, however, that the Committee was working in the interests of the Company, and he was in favor of appointing another Committee.

Mr. Hettick repelled the insinuation that he was working for the Company. It showed how thankless a job the Committee had undertaken. The report of the Committee was before the meeting, which could do with it as it pleased. He flatly denied that the Committee had acted in the interest of the Company.

Mr. Koenig said that it was only contemplated that policy-holders should hand in their names to a Committee, and let them keep their policies in their pockets.

Mr. Stein moved the appointment of a Committee of three to procure the names of policy-holders and the amounts of their losses.

The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Friederich, Hand, and Klare were appointed such Committee.

Mr. Boser did not like to hear it insinuated that the Committee was working in the interest of the Company. The Committee had done all it could, and this was a poor reward.

Mr. Geider said that he proposed to speak in English, plain and plump, and to show that he was in earnest, he proceeded to add that he was the man who had wakened up the Company. "You vas all shleepin," said Mr. Gelder; "and you vas all shleepin dis time ven I vas not de man who vas woke de Gumpany up." He declared, furthermore, that he now washed his hands of the whole matter. He would not submit to such base ingratitude. He was going right off to sell his policy for what he could get.

Mr. Hand believed that Mr. John C. Haines and Mr. John C. Dore and Mr George Snyder were good for the losses, and he would wait fifteen years, if necessary, to make them pay up.

After considerable time spent in getting the names and addresses of policy holders, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee of three.

POLICE DEPARTMENT ITEMS.

Another Commendable Reform Inaugurated—No Duty, no Pay—The Trial of Sergeant Mergenthaler Set for Next Wednesday.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday morning for the purpose of passing upon the pay-rolls of the Police and Fire Departments, and inaugurated a reform in that branch of their duties. It has hitherto been a practice with the Commissioners, in passing upon the pay-rolls, to allow full pay to policemen who had been absent from duty on account of sickness for four or five days. It was whispered that the cause of sickness in a great many cases was the policemen's appetites, and that it was as easy for an officer to plead sick as for a lazy college student to "enter su *eger*." Hence the Commissioners determined to investigate—for the past month, and in view of the large number of officers marked sick to deduct from their month's pay for the days of absence, except when sickness of self or family were authentically shown, and the circumstances warranted their absence. By this means three out of over a score had the cheerful words "full" marked against them. From the twinkle in a certain Commissioner's eye, the word "full" might have been supposed to apply in another sense to those whose pay was diminished on account of absence.

The trial of Sergeant Mergenthaler for inefficiency, and lack of energy and judgment, was arranged for to-day, but the Sergeant appeared before the Board and asked for further time in which to gather the usual score or so of witnesses to defend his character against the base aspersion. The Board granted him four days more. The trial will commence on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

No decision has yet been made known with reference to Hood's case.

A QUEER THEFT.

A Magnificent Case of Small-Pox Stolen—Thieves Break into a Physician's Barn, and Carry off a Suit of Clothes Beautifully Infected from Contact with a Patient.

"Virtue," says the old saw, "is its own reward." It too frequently happens that it is its *only* reward. However that may be, there are some people flippant and skeptical enough to believe that it is no reward at all. If the following anecdote, a narration of an affecting and exemplary disregard for Mosaic precepts, the statutes of Illinois, and the ordinances of the City of Chicago, does not vindicate the truth of the saw, then nothing will.

During the absence of Dr. Rauch, as will be found by reference to the columns of this paper, the small-pox epidemic has diminished considerably. From 19 deaths week before last, the mortality by small-pox fell last week to six. Still, there were patients enough to attend to, and the doctors have work to do yet. Dr. John Davies, living on the corner of Washington and Sheldon streets, was attending a case of small-pox on the West Side, in which the patient was suffering from the disease in its most virulent and malignant form. It was one of the worst cases of small-pox that Dr. Davies or any other doctor attended. This fact is worthy of especial notice in support of the old proverb. So deadly and so rapid was the assault of the awful disease upon the patient that on Thursday night a festering corpse was all that remained,—a mass of pustulent rottenness. This information is also essential in vindication of the proverb. On leaving the house where the patient had died, Dr. Davies proceeded to the barn in the rear of his house and, prudently divested himself of all his clothing, hanging it up in the barn with the intention of destroying it, and thus preventing the spread of the disease through his agency, at any rate.

On going on to the barn yesterday morning, the physician was astounded at finding traces of burglars in that barn. Their presence was still further confirmed by the absence of the Doctor's garments. The rascals, in their eagerness for plunder, had carried off the clothing, and with them small-pox enough to depopulate several towns of the size of Milwaukee. It is gratifying to know that they cannot escape the consequences of their theft.

Dr. Rauch has been commendably careful in preventing the spread of the disease, so far as human foresight could enable him. But what can he do in such a case as this? He ought to return from New York immediately and take some precautionary measures against the repetition of the occurrence.

Dr. Davies' friends chaff him good humoredly upon the success of his plot to secure additional patients, but he thinks it expensive work at the rate of a suit of clothes a day.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Corner Stone of the Magnificent New Edifice Laid Yesterday Afternoon.

Remarks by President Jones.

The corner-stone of the new Chamber of Commerce was quietly lowered into its place yesterday afternoon with little or none of the ceremony and parade which usually characterize such occasions. The matter had not been extensively advertised, and so the attendance was small. Contrary to custom the historic deposits were placed in a cavity in the lower stone and not in the corner stone itself. In addition to the new deposit, the old box was also put in, its contents being the same as of old, viz: Old Board of Trade Reports, gold coin, postal currency and stamps, samples of rye, barley and corn as sold on 'Change. Photograph of Col. R. M. Hough, formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce, and of John L. Hancock, ex-President of the Board of Trade, a copy of the charter of the Grand Masonic Lodge of the State, certificate issued by Thos. J. Turner, then Grand Master, etc. Both the old and new boxes were put into the cavity by Mr. George C. Walker, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the cavity was then sealed up with tar by J. C. Cochrane, the Architect. The contents of the new box are as follows:

Copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1871, containing the first complete account of the fire published in Chicago or elsewhere.

Chicago *Evening Journal*, Oct. 9, 1871.

Copy *Evening Journal*, Wednesday, February 27, 1872.

Chicago *Times*, October 18, 1871, and March 1, 1872.

Lakeside Monthly, Fire number January, 1872.

Chicago *Republican* and Chicago *Evening Post*.

Second Annual Report Packing of Chicago, 1870-1871.

Act of Incorporation and Rules and By-laws Board of Trade, adopted September 19, 1871.

Fourteenth Annual Report Trade and Commerce of Chicago, December 31, 1871.

Daily Commercial Report and Market Review, October 23, 1871.

Proclamation of Mayor Mason to preserve order Oct. 11, 1871.

Photograph of painting of Mrs. O'Leary's cow in the act of kicking, etc., by L. V. H. Crosby.

Photographs by J. C. Cochrane, architect, and wife.

Copy of statement of burning of old Chamber of Commerce building, and commencement on new building, with names of officers and Board of Directors, by C. L. Raymond, Secretary.

Cards of Jones & Raymond, John L. Hancock, Cochrane & Miller.

Photographs of design of new Chamber of Commerce, First Presbyterian Church, Illinois State Capitol, and Iowa State Capitol.

One, two, three, and five cent copper and nickel coin.

Sample of Buena Vista stone, of which the Chamber of Commerce is built.

Ten to fifty cents scrip of latest issue.

Resolutions of Directors of Chamber of Commerce, dated Feb. 28, 1872.

Style of bill-head, of J. L. Hancock, Esq.

Form of notice of meeting of Board of Trade.

Form of lease of offices of Chamber of Commerce.

Forms of contract and proxy adopted by Chamber of Commerce; of contract used by grain and provision trade; of receipt for money paid on stock; of certificate of stock of Chamber of Commerce, which has been through the great fire; seal of Chamber of Commerce.

Memorandum of account of action of Board of Trade since the fire, signed by Charles Randolph, Secretary of Board.

Blank check of Union National Bank that passed through the fire.

Photograph of Chicago as seen after the fire.

Cut of Chamber of Commerce, saved in vault of Howard, White & Crowell.

Daily Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 1, 1871.

Daily Commercial Bulletin, Oct. 23, 1871.

Daily Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 13, 1871.

The lowering of the corner-stone in its place was supervised by Mr. David A. Jones, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who gave the customary raps with a stone-cutter's mallet, and then, being called upon for a speech, said:

On the 16th of September, 1864, the first corner stone was laid, with music and speeches. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, the building was destroyed in the great conflagration. It required but thirty minutes to demolish it. On the 11th of October the Directors were called together, and at the meeting then held it was resolved to rebuild at once on the old site. The beginning was made on the 14th of October, five days after the fire, while the stone and bricks were yet warm. The first stone in the foundation was laid on the 6th of November, the first brick placed in position on the 4th of December, the first cut stone on the 12th, and the first joist on the 13th of the same month. We have improved the plans of the old building very much, and there is no reason why we should not have, as we expect (having had the defects of the old structure to look at), a beautiful building constructed of the best materials and by the best workmen. It will be ready for occupancy, we hope, on the 1st of October next.

THE LAW COURTS.

Mechanic's Liens—Actions of Assumpsit—Suit for Divorce—Injunction.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A mechanic's lien is asked by Paul Hostraser against Henry H. Bean, and the premises part of James Hortuge's farm, in the southwest quarter of Section 12, 13 East, 3d Principal Meridian, on George street.

—A mechanic's lien was filed by Thomas E. Courtney against Thomas Foley, Bishop of Chicago, to settle upon Lots 5 and 6, in Block 23, Section 16, Town 39, Range 14 East, 3d Principal Meridian, School Section Addition to Chicago (St. Patrick's Church), on the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets; $5,014.67 is claimed for masonry. [There is probable error in the commencement of this cause. "The Bishop of Chicago" (Catholic) is a corporate institution. By the canon of the Roman Catholic Church Mr. Duggan is still Bishop, although he is hopelessly insane. The Rev. Mr. Foley is but an administrator. Under the State law, for want of legal proceedings declaring the Rev. Dr. Duggan a lunatic, he is still the legal owner of all property of his church.]

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Edward F. Pulsifer against Amos F. Tompkins, Samuel W. Pease, William O. Heacock, Stephen Crary, and Joseph F. Sinclair, the demand being for $8,000.

—The same plaintiff also brought like action against Samuel W. Pease, William L. Proudfoot and Joseph F. Sinclair, demanding $3,000.

—Mary A. Mann sued Mark G. Criswell, still in assumpsit, claiming $3,500.

—Catherine H. Keegan sued the firm of Minor T. Ames & Co., demanding $8,000.

—Abram Wilkins also sued William A. Butters & Co., demanding $5,000.

—A similar suit was brought by the Alton National Bank, of Alton, Ill., against S. D. Haskell. Demand, $4,000.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Mary Gilha seeks support from her husband Albert, under the following circumstances. She states that some time in 1869 the defendant courted and, under promise of marriage, seduced her. As the result of this, she brought him into Court under the Bastardy act. Because of the danger impending to him by reason of this proceeding, and to avoid a life in jail, he married her, on the 25th day of November, 1868. After the ceremony was performed, he left, however, and, in January last, filed his bill of divorce, to which she made answer, denying the facts alleged, and the bill was afterward dismissed.

—A bill to foreclose a mortgage in favor of William Laver against William and Matilda Linton was filed. The premises are Lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, Block 12, South Branch Addition to Chicago.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Paul Ronze against John L. Stevens, the demand being for $2,000.

—Like action was brought by Benjamin V. Page and others against W. K. Nixon, demand being for $2,500.

—Margaret Walsh also sued the American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, of New York, in assumpsit; demand, $3,000.

—An injunction was sued out by William Cleaviand to restrain Edward C. Cleaver from removing buildings from No. 511 Wabash avenue, which the complainant claims as lessee. It is alleged that complainant holds a lease of the premises for the purpose of a restaurant, notwithstanding which defendant proposes to re-lease, and in re-leasing to destroy partitions.

GOOD CLOTHES NOT AN ADVANTAGE.

A Too Well Dressed Applicant Assaulted and Beaten by the Watchman of the Union Street Lodging House—The Assailant Arrested and Held for Trial.

The persons placed as guardians over the poor and houseless are often the hardest-hearted wretches that can possibly be selected. Whether it is that constant familiarity with scenes of suffering renders their hearts callous, or that they are naturally harsh, cannot be positively stated, but that the keepers, janitors, and watchmen of places devoted to the shelter of poverty-stricken wretches are frequently tyrants, cannot be denied. The West Side lodging house, on Union street, furnishes ample proof of this. Poor fellows who have gone there for a night's shelter have been many times roughly used, even violently assaulted by those in charge. During one of the coldest nights in January, a forlorn old man was taken from his hard bed and flung into the frozen street by a watchman because the wretched lodger *moved!* Early yesterday morning Paul Witkoukel, a Milwaukee Pole, well dressed and good-looking, came to the Madison Street Police station and asked for a lodging-ticket, as he had no money. Station-keeper Vesey, after asking the usual questions, and receiving satisfactory answers, gave the applicant a ticket, and sent him on his way rejoicing. Having reached the lodging-house, he presented the pass to the watchman, one Fred. Addler. That person, after examining the scrap, told the stranger to go about his business, as he was well dressed, and ought to be able to pay for his lodging. Witkoukel stated that his money was all gone, whereupon Addler ordered him out, and, as his movements were not quick enough, he was knocked down and barbarously assaulted. His head was cut in different places by a billet of wood, and he was finally thrown out on the sidewalk, stunned and bleeding. The unfortunate man repaired to the Police Station and told his story. The Station Keeper placed him in a corner of the corridor and left him there until yesterday morning, when he had a warrant issued for Addler's arrest. Officer Buttler executed the warrant, and the watchman was brought before Justice Scully. The evidence was conclusive, and Addler was held to answer in the Criminal Court for his work, under bail of $500. The same person has been charged with similar conduct prior to this last business.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Meeting of Rebecca Street Property-Owners.

They Protest Against the Council Granting the LaSalle & Chicago Railway Right of Way.

A meeting of the owners of property on Meagher, Rebecca, and Beech streets and Stewart avenue was held at No. 554 South Halsted street last evening to protest against the occupancy of those streets by the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company's tracks. The attendance was very large—mostly laboring men, although there were half a dozen large landowners present. Alderman Bailey was elected Chairman and William Fraser Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, Mr. Charles Gillis was introduced, and addressed the assemblage in German. He said the residents along the line had lived there a good many years and felt at home, and did not want to be pushed out by the railroad company without being compensated for the damage done to their property. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company got possession of Stewart avenue upon condition that they would keep the unoccupied half of the street in good order. They have not done so, and the street was hardly passable. After attending to the danger to life and limb on streets occupied by railroad companies, he called on those present to unite, and say to the railroad companies, "If you want the streets, combine and purchase the property."

Ald. Clowry said the proposed ordinance was framed to benefit the railroad company, and gave little consideration to the poor man who owned a lot on any of the streets on which the track was to be laid. The ordinance placed no restriction on the number of tracks, authority being given to lay "one or more,"—"more" being very indefinite. He believed it was necessary for the people to remonstrate against the occupancy of the streets. If they did not, their little homes—the savings of years—would be taken from them. He had talked with several Aldermen in relation to the proposed route, and told them the condition the people would be in if the tracks were laid, and they had said to him that the report of the Railroad Committee of the Council was an outrage. If the property-owners united and protested against the company coming in, the Council would do them justice.

Mr. William Hayes said if it was absolutely necessary for the welfare of Chicago that the railroads should come in they were satisfied, provided compensation was made for the injury done to their property. This was not all that was required. They wanted nothing unjust, and did not intend to violate any law in maintaining their rights. They had been sneeringly called "growlers." They growled simply for a fair compensation. Their homes were as dear to them as the marble places of those who applied the epithet to them—[applause],—and it was their duty to protect their homes. He was sorry to see that capital ruled everything, no matter how manifest the injustice may be. The press had commented upon the "weakness" of some Aldermen on the admission question. Were not the five cents of the poor man as good as the five cents of the railroad king? He endorsed what Alderman Clowry had said about united action, and asserted that there were a few honest Aldermen left, and they would do the poor man justice despite every temptation which may beset them. They were not growlers, but demanded what, as citizens, belonged to them—equal rights and justice.

On motion of Ald. Clowry, a Committee on resolutions, consisting of Ald. Clowry and Messrs. Gillis, Walsh, Fraser, and Reiser, were appointed by the Chair. The Committee retired, and, after half an hour's absence returned and submitted the subjoined report:

WHEREAS, The Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company has made application for entrance into the city by way of streets densely populated; and,

WHEREAS, There is now pending before the Common Council an ordinance granting them authority to lay one or more tracks on Rebecca, Meagher and Beech streets, and Stewart avenue; and

WHEREAS, The laying of said tracks will endanger the lives of our children, and render access to our homes dangerous, and materially depreciate the value of our property; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as property owners on the above mentioned streets, do most earnestly protest against the passage of the ordinance, unless provision is made for compensation for all damage which will result to the property by the laying of the tracks.

Resolved, That, as a majority of the property owners are in favor of selling their land at fair valuation, we recommend the railroad companies seeking admission to the city to combine and purchase the property outright.

Resolved, That we will do no unlawful act in protecting our rights, believing that the Courts, if not the Common Council, will give us justice.

The Committee, in a supplementary resolution, recommended the appointment of a Committee to present the resolutions to the Common Council next Monday night, and the Chair announced as such Committee: Mr. Gillis, Mr. Hayes, Ald. Clowry, Mr. Reiser, and S. H. Kerfoot.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

A property-owner alluded to the "Common Scoundrels" of Chicago, and asked, "If fifteen railroads are coming in, where in the h— are we going to." If there was, he said, "enough German and Irish sympathy," the track would never be laid.

Another fellow applauded, and remarked that they would protect their property if they had to tear up the track.

Ald. Bailey admonished them to do whatever they did peaceably. If any number of them visited the Council Chamber next Monday night, they should behave themselves, and not throw brickbats through the windows. [A voice: "They are too dear."] If they were orderly, there was no doubt about the Council protecting them. He believed, under the new Constitution, the city could be sued for damages if the Council granted the companies the right of way through the streets.

Mr. Fraser advocated peaceable remonstrance, feeling confident that the Aldermen would heed the wishes of property-owners.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Ready for Japan.

At the Dexter Park Stables, awaiting shipment, is an interesting collection of live stock designed for Japan, where the Island of Yesso has been set apart as a grand experimental farm, to be conducted on the American plan, and where, also, various kinds of manufacturing, such as saw-mills, grist-mills, planing-mills, lathes, shingle machines, tanneries, etc., is to be carried on. The purchases have been made in America, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Capron, of Kenosha, who has secured the very best that could be had. The collection of animals is unusually fine, embracing a number of trotting stallions, carriage horses, brood mares, farm horses, cows, bulls, hogs, sheep, etc., all of the highest breeding. Cobb & Ten Broeke, of Chicago, furnish some buggies and driving wagons; J. A. Hill a supply of harness; Hibbard & Spencer, all kinds of hardware, blacksmith's, and carpenter's tools, etc.; Bradley & Banks, varieties of agricultural implements; while other machinery is purchased elsewhere. The live stock will be shipped to San Francisco next week, and the materials and machinery soon after, the design being to sail for Japan the last of the present month.

The White Stockings.

The stockholders of the defunct White Stockings Base Ball Club met at Brewster's hat store, on State street, near Twentieth, last evening. At a previous meeting, held at the Briggs House, a Committee was appointed to audit the Secretary and Treasurer's accounts, Mr. Thacher having lost his books and papers in the big fire and being unwilling to make a report by conjecture. In addition to this, the Committee was instructed to divide *pro rata* among the players of the Club what money remained of last year's earnings. The meeting last evening was to hear their report. All the players, except Mart King, had agreed to accept the amount awarded by the Committee, and had given receipts in full for their salaries. King objected, but said he would receipt for the sum to be given him. His portion, $103, was, on motion, turned over to Fred. Erby (the owner of the spotted dog), with instructions to send it to King. The action of King ill becomes him, as it is well known that, during the latter part of last season, he played the "loafer," and did not take part in any game, his dissolute habits rendering him unfit to participate when he was needed.

Personal Paragraphs.

Hon. S. D. Phelps, of the Legislature, was in the city yesterday.

—General B. J. Sweet, First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been in the city several days.

—Most of the Cook County members of the General Assembly came up from Springfield last evening.

—The gamblers arrested by the police on Thursday night were fined in sums ranging from $50 to $10 by Justice Banyon, yesterday morning.

—The Sheriff has levied upon the office of Richard Edwards, No. 114 North Fifth street, and a lot of books and a safe, a desk, six chairs, etc., to satisfy a judgment of $1,616.90 in favor of Elizabeth M. Walton, for money loaned in May, 1862. These traps are advertised for sale on the first Monday in April. Edwards is the directory man of Chicago, and is said to be getting out a new directory for St. Louis.—*St. Louis Republican, Feb. 29.*

Congregational Reunion.

Union Park Congregational Church was the scene, on Thursday evening, of an exceedingly pleasant reunion, the occasion being the annual reunion of the Young People's Literary Association of Union Park Church. Several kindred associations from neighboring churches were invited, the Mayflower, of the New England Church, the Golden Fleece, of the East Congregational, the Hesperian, of the Leavitt Street Congregational, and the Plymouth, of Plymouth, being the ones largely represented. The exercises consisted of two organ voluntaries in Mr. Louis Falk's best style, and a short address by Mrs Jane G. Swisshelm, after which the party adjourned from the auditorium to the vestry of the church, where everything was made ready for a general promenade and a supper. This last was finely served to between six and seven hundred people, and the whole affair was pronounced by the visitors an unqualified success.

Arrest of Alleged Burglars.

On Friday morning, 128 black cloth vests and five bolts of cloth were stolen from the clothing store of Cahn & Wampold, corner of Polk street and Third avenue. The police have been after the thieves ever since, and last evening Officer Byrne succeeded in tracing two of the alleged burglars, John McDermott, a degraded white, and John Brown, an unworthy colored namesake of the Virginia martyr. The prisoners were locked up in the Armory to await investigation. McDermott pawned a black vest for 50 cents in a South Clark street saloon, which piece of enterprise led to his arrest.

Employment Wanted.

The best energies of the Employment Bureau have, for the past four months, been directed to the supplying of necessary tools to our worthy mechanics whom the fire left prostrate. It is believed this work has been essentially accomplished, and henceforth it will be the aim of the Bureau to substitute employment for tools. To gain so desirable an end the co-operation of contractors, builders, and employers generally, is solicited, and with a reasonable share of their patronage, hundreds of deserving men will be enabled to earn a support for their families. The Superintendent of the Bureau, who has had several years experience in the selection of men, will give his personal attendance to the supply of help, and spare no pains to afford satisfaction to all who may favor this office with their orders. Application for help may be made either in person or by letter to the Relief Employment Bureau, southwest corner Court House square.

Railroad Smashup.

At 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while Engine No. 103 of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad was backing down on the Halsted street crossing, it came in collision with a double team driven by Philip Dykeman, killing both horses and smashing the wagon into kindling wood. The driver escaped injury. Two of the cars attached to the locomotive were thrown from the track. The name of the engineer is George Ogerson. The police allege that the accident occurred through the criminal carelessness of the flagman, Thomas Murphy, who was absent from his post.

Almost a Disaster.

Passengers on the Hyde Park dummy had a narrow escape from horrible destruction on Thursday evening. It appears that a freight train on the Stock Yards road was backing across the dummy track at Fortieth street, when the noiseless locomotive came into collision therewith, throwing the freight train from the track. No person was hurt on either side, possibly owing to the fact that both locomotives were running at a low rate of speed. A law which proclaims that "all trains shall come to a full stop before crossing another track," is supposed to be in existence, but like many another law, until some disaster shocks the public mind, this useful regulation is fast becoming a dead letter.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 72 West Randolph street (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry. CHICAGO, March 1

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	25° F			To 2 p. m.
7:30 a. m.	27	29.8	N. E. h.	
2:00 p. m.	30	29.6	N. E. h.	
7:00 p. m.	25	29.38	N. N. E. h.	inches.

Miscellaneous Items.

The usual Saturday evening meeting at the Library Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 99 West Randolph street, will be held at half past seven o'clock. All are invited to come.

—Joseph Lodge, who was fatally injured by falling from his wagon at the corner of Halstead and Wright streets, on last Tuesday evening, died on Thursday night. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Lode was 50 years of age, an Englishman by birth and leaves a widow and seven children.

—A team of horses, owned by John Scott, ran away from Bradley's lumber yard, and down Main street to the Alton & St. Louis Railroad track, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The animals collided with a freight train, which was standing on a switch, and both were so badly injured that the owner called upon Officer Dwyer to shoot them, which was done accordingly.

—At the Sewing Rooms of the Ladies' Christian Union, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, they are making all manner of garments for outer and underwear, for men, boys, and children, as well as for ladies. Work received from South Side residents at the First Methodist Church basement, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 2½ to 4½ o'clock, p. m. Ladies will please bring their work already cut, and in sending, have the orders carefully written.

—The seamstresses employed by the Ladies' Christian Union, in the sewing rooms, corner Adams and Sangamon streets, desire to express their grateful acknowledgment of the gift of a machine tucker, from the generous and gentlemanly manufacturer, H. G. Goodrich, Esq., and also the donation of pinking irons from A. F. Williams, Esq., Davenport, Iowa. These girls are of a high-toned class, and so favor shown them can ever be lost or forgotten by them.

—At noon yesterday an old lady was taken suddenly ill on North Clark street. Officer Burns conveyed her to a saloon, and she was taken from thence to the Huron Street Police Station, where she received medical aid. She was unable to give her name, but from some papers found in her pockets she is supposed to be a Mrs. Richmond. She had with her, when taken ill, a little girl, not more than 3 years old. The unfortunate old lady will be kept at the station until her friends come after her.

—The Northwestern Wagon Manufacturers' Association held a convention on Thursday, at the Sherman House. Geo. Milburn, of Mishawaka, Ind., was re-elected President; Vice Presidents, H. Mitchell, of Racine, Wis., and A. A. Cooper, of Dubuque, Iowa; Secretary and Treasurer, A. C. Fish, of Racine, Wis. The meeting was large, representing the annual manufacture of over forty thousand farm wagons. In view of "the great advance in iron and other material entering into their construction," it was unanimously agreed to advance the price of wagons in a corresponding ratio. The convention was very harmonious in its action, the resolutions being carried without an opposing vote.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Meeting of the Bridewell Inspectors Last Evening.

Proposals to be Received for the Labor of Convicts.

A meeting of the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction was held last evening at Standard Hall. Present, His Honor Mayor Medill, and Inspectors Hammond, Haines and Wahl, and Superintendent Felton.

The Board proceeded to discuss the matter of convict labor at the Bridewell, Mr. Felton reporting that it was impossible, under present circumstances, to establish any specific industries at the Bridewell for many reasons. The brief term of the prisoners precluded anything like skilled labor. For instance, shoe making could never be successfully established there, for the reason that inside of sixty days no man could become sufficiently proficient in the art as to do the fine work necessary. Indeed, in that time he would scarcely have reached any degree of proficiency. These men were in for the non payment of fines, and were liable at a moment's notice to get out by their friends paying their fines. For these and similar reasons he could not recommend anything looking to that end. The management of an institution like Brockway's House of Correction at Detroit could no more compare with the Chicago Bridewell than the conduct of a bank with that of a pawnbroker's shop. He had been talking the matter over with the Mayor, and the latter had suggested the practicability of employing the able bodied men in making brick.

This subject was discussed at considerable length, the Board regarding the letting of contracts for Bridewell labor favorably. It was finally determined to advertise for bids for this purpose without delay, and a rough draft of the advertisement submitted, to the following effect.

The proposals are to be received at the Mayor's office, and opened at noon on Friday, March 15. They will be for the labor of fifty able-bodied females, at the House of Correction; contracts to extend for one year from the date of its execution, each proposal to be accompanied by a bond. The proposals will state the price per diem for each prisoner, the business at which it is proposed she shall be employed; whether requiring machinery or otherwise, and if requiring machinery, whether band or power. The necessary guard force, workshops, and heating of the same being found by the institution. Similar proposals will be open for the labor of fifty able-bodied males, to be employed at any light mechanical or hand-work, the institution to furnish the prisoners' guard, and workshops. Similar proposals will be received for the labor of fifty able bodied males, during the season of 1872, to be employed in the manufacture of brick, the institution furnishing the prisoners with yard, clay, and guard only. Similar proposals will be received, finally, for the labor of fifty able-bodied male prisoners at the manufacture of stone or other building material, the institution furnishing men, yard, and guard force only. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

It was determined to advertise these bids immediately.

The salaries of the Matrons were fixed at $300 per annum.

After discussing the subject of enclosing the grounds, the Board adjourned until Friday, March 15, at the Mayor's office.

Sample and Lunch Room.

One of the neatest and best appointed refreshment places in Chicago is the combined sample, cigar, and lunch establishment, "The Iron Clad," southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets, just fitted up by John Dillon. The opening reception comes off this evening, when Mr. Dillon hopes to meet his numerous friends, to all of whom he extends a cordial invitation.

The Meanest Family in the World.

From the Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette, Feb. 21.

Benjamin Buchanan was frightfully burned and badly scalded by the explosion of Engine No. 251, four miles east of Susquehanna Depot, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday night. Buchanan was temporarily removed to the Starucca House, in Susquehanna Depot, where Colonel E. R. Abbott, the proprietor, gave him every attention. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Tingley.

He has two brothers and two sisters living in Great Bend, eight miles from Susquehanna. A telegram at once informed them of his condition. Twenty-four hours afterward his brother, Irving Buchanan, came to see him. The poor sufferer's injuries were such that he required constant nursing to save him from death. His brother Irving refused to have anything to do with him. He called him a worthless fellow, and declared that the town of Great Bend must take care of him. He declined to allow him to be taken to his house, and displayed a heartlessness which shocked those who heard him talk.

Since then this unnatural brother and two sisters have once visited their mangled relative, have seen his pitiable situation, and have refused to do anything whatever to alleviate his sufferings. They have finally abandoned him altogether. He is now lying at the hotel receiving the best possible care from strangers. For meanness and inhumanity the Buchanan family can be matched against the world.

Our regular correspondent at Susquehanna writes us in regard to the above as follows: "It ought to be stated in addition to the above that the Poormasters of the Borough and Township of Great Bend, where Mr. Buchanan is a resident, also refused to receive him, preferring to let him die uncared for, while they quarrelled over this question as to which party was bound to take care of him. When finally taken to Great Bend, he lay a number of hours in the railway station, showing that the town authorities care more for a few dollars tax than for the life of one of their citizens. Another brother was finally prevailed upon to take him in for a short time, but whether he has since been thrust into the street and left to die we have not learned."

A Visit to the Wreck of the Cumberland.

From the Detroit Tribune, Feb. 29.

John Harrington and Thomas Wilson, submarine divers, of this city, have just returned from Hampton Roads, Va., where they were engaged in searching the wreck of the old frigate Cumberland, sunk at that place during the war by the rebel ram Merrimac. There was a considerable quantity of money aboard, and, after several vain attempts to recover it, the wreck was abandoned by the Government. A short time since a number of gentlemen of Detroit and Cleveland undertook to recover it, and procured for that purpose the services of these two divers. They also, however, were unsuccessful in the accomplishment of the main object, but a number of valuable brass cannon were raised from the wreck, which richly rewarded the enterprise. The divers state that the wreck has almost gone to pieces. The cabins and upper works have entirely disappeared, and, by reason of the bolts, etc., being rusted and eaten by the action of the salt water, a considerable quantity of the hull has fallen away. The parts that still remain intact are those fastened by copper bolts and spikes, upon which salt water has no damaging effect.

FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.

Corals in Demand—Turquoises and Enamels Increasing in Favor.

The *American Watchmakers', Jewelers,' and Silversmiths' Journal* gives the following information concerning the latest fashions in jewelry:

Fine corals are always in demand, light shades of pinks especially so; good grades selling at $200 per ounce, while some exceedingly choice and unexceptional in color bring as much as $500 per ounce. Very elegant designs with small diamonds are used as settings for the finest grades of coral. Turquoises are fast coming into notice, through the demand for stones of any size is rare. Very elegant brooches, made up of small stones, cut in a peculiar form, are being used. The taste for enamels is increasing. Designs from Boucher and Watteau are being reproduced, perfect *chef d'oeuvres* of art, which are set in delicate mountings with pearls and diamonds. One variety with figures on a black back-ground, tending to throw out the picture, is peculiarly striking. One very pretty idea is that of introducing small diamond sparks into the pictures themselves. As American taste is rapidly being formed in accordance with better canons of art, and quality is taking precedence of quantity, the demand for these perfect little pictures marks a decided improvement in the wants of the trade.

Nothing but the finest cameos seem to satisfy the wearers of these beautiful ornaments. Taste seems rather inclined to select those having light grounds; and dark olives and browns are somewhat *passe*. Paris seems to have lost something in the business of cameo cutting. The workmen, being Germans, have been forced to return to their own country. Very elaborate mountings are the fashion, either with single rows of pearls or with diamonds. In no branch of the trade has such an improvement been made as in the selection of cameos. Rough work, or careless drawing, or poor subjects, find hardly any sale.

The revolution in diamond setting, for clusters of small stones, seems to be gaining ground. The old style of Louis XV., of using silver, as more in keeping with the color of the diamonds, is fast getting to be fashionable. The silver has a backing of gold. This change is, however, only applicable to small stones; large solitaires presenting no great differences, as to setting, from former methods. Perhaps the finest stone in New York is one now unset, held by one of the first jewelers in the United States, at $12,000; besides size, it is unique as to purity and perfection of shape.

Lockets and necklaces are now leading articles. Instead of a *parure* with a brooch, locket, necklace, and earrings make up the set, the necklace being sometimes used as a bracelet. Cable chains are the most fashionable, with good, massive links, delicately ornamented with pretty deep grooving. Antique forms, with continuous pendants reaching all along the necklace, are among the choicest designs. For lockets, the shapes are innumerable; lockets with monograms in diamonds being very popular. One of the most beautiful among the many novelties are black onyx crosses, some three inches in length, ornamented with very delicate sprays, in small diamonds and rubies imitating foliage; these are worn around the neck, suspended from a black velvet ribbon. Onyx pendant earrings ornamented, in the same way, go with the crosses, gold crosses, very delicate in design, with diamonds and pearls, will shortly be introduced.

In bracelets, what is new, are cuff-bands or gauntlets, fully as large as now worn in linen by our ladies, as much as two to three inches broad. The color of the gold is either red or etruscan. The ornamentation, a monogram, in some, buttons of gold arenised.

For gentlemen, the scarf-rings seem to be coming into fashion again. One of the prettiest is a collar stud and ring for scarf combined. Yachting and sporting devices will be much used. For gentlemen's chains, innumerable designs are being manufactured for the spring trade. Something new is a double chain, to be attached in the middle to the waistcoat button. An endless variety of new objects, composed in the best feeling, and carefully finished, will be presented this spring, which will rival the products of the best European workshops.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. sold lately two of the finest strings of Oriental pearls ever disposed of in this country. We understand the price paid for them was $30,000. As to color and shape, they were unique. It would be strange if the beautiful American pearl which found its way to the Empress Eugenie's casket should, by the caprices of fortune, be brought back once more to its place of origin.

—The German Government has devised a scheme that promises to be a great event in the history of architecture. It is intended to build a new House of Parliament at Berlin, and the desire is to make it a model structure. To that end the architects of all nations on the globe are invited to compete by submitting plans before the 15th of April next. A prize of $5,000 will be paid for the best design, and prizes of $1,000 each for the four next best. All the plans will then be printed in an immense book for the use of architects.

BURNING OILS, &C.

BURNING AND LUBRICATING LARD OIL WORKS OF GEST & ATKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF Lard and Grease Oils, Miners' Lamp Oil, Sperm Signal Oil, Machinery Oils, Tallow Oils, Paraffine Oil, Head-Light Oil, W. Va. Oils, Spindle Oil, Wool Oils, COTTON WASTE, CAR CANDLES, Axle Grease, AND ALL KINDS OF Machinery Oils and Greases, For Mills, Factories, Machine Shops and Railroads. Send for List and Prices.

Eggleston-av., and Fifth-st., CINCINNATI, - - - - OHIO.

CLOTHING.

SPRING OVER-SACKS, AT EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.'S, 45 & 47 West Madison-st. 376 State-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFFECTED. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER, and all Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Double Dome Furnace.

Everyone interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 381 State Street.

Hair as Red as the Flame of a Volcano.

Or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or a lustrous black, by a single application of Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion,

Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Salt Rheum Cured.

By using Juniper Tar Soap manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching, with poor, suffering, teething children.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne

(all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Stroh's Prescription Store, 50 West Madison st.

"Simply this, and Nothing More."

If your hair is coming out want of proper nutriment is the cause. Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator supplies that want. It is at once a nutrient and medicine for the hair—stimulating its growth, improving its texture, invigorating its roots, and curing its diseases. Sold by all Druggists.

The Bride was Dressed Superbly.

A rich brocade silk hung in graceful folds about her. Orange flowers were entwined in her hair. A lovely face. She had a richly embroidered handkerchief in her pocket, and a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff beneath it to cure a cold in the head or throat.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

has assumed the first place among articles of its class. No other dye beautifies red or gray hair in ten minutes. The color it produces is so natural that it cannot be distinguished from the life tint. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

WISCONSIN.

Work Already Accomplished by the Legislature.

The Fight Over the ... Bill.

The West Wisconsin ... Company Unfet...

Registry Law—... Convention—... Aggressi...

From Our Own Corr...

WORK OF THE S...

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 29.—T... been in session seven we... approved by the Governor... ated: General laws, 26; jo... morials to Congress, 7; jo... appropriations, 5, includi... State Prison, $37,949 for the... Deaf and Dumb, and $21,0... for the Blind. I notice th... of a Chicago paper, makin... out much regard to fact,... legislation progresses ... whereas last year at this t... had passed; and he indul... at Governor Washburn, ... posititions "softening o... *vertebra*" in signing ... withstanding the am... Constitution. A ... amination of the few loc... signed—five of the fourte... waukee—will show that ... pected of coming within ... inhibition. Because the... question collectively on ... legislation prohibited b... was the deceptive one of ... lation," and "against spe... great many people as ob... the Legislature, when loc... duced, have sometimes a... ed that nearly all local l... off, whereas a good deal ... portance to the State at l... able, and considerable c... under the head of Gene... local, being only applicab... ties as in regard to terms ... number of "General Law... this session is about th... same date last year, but ... any great importance.

THE TEMPERANC...

The Assembly yesterday ... on "No. 7 A," the bi... against the evils of intem... ing liquor sellers respo... resulting from the traffic... When it came up on its ... first effort of its opp... some ... were in... amendment making ... into force contingent... ing vote of the people a... This was advocated on th... so much interest felt ... feeling shown on both si... of the people should be ... vote,—that only by an a... vote could acquiescence ... policy of the State, be sec... party in power would be ... sibility for the act, etc. ... the ground that this ma... by the representatives of ... gent on a popular vote, w... and absurd; was a cow... responsibility, etc. So... took a hand in the debat... to the people was refuse... vote. Democrats in itali...

Ayes—Messrs. Abert, John ... Baldwin, Barron, Beckwith, ... Cabanis, Cary, ... Fowler, Hixon, Hobart, ... Lee, McNamara, Mason, ... Rankin, Reuther, Bingle, ... Held, Smith, Solon, Spooner, ... Winkler, Wais and Mr. Spea... *Noes*—Messrs. B. F. Adam... er, Bailey, Bainbridge, Bate... Burdick, Bushell, L. B. Cas... Colman, Comstock, Cory, ... Ferrin, Gorman, Graham, ... Jenkins, S. W. Lamoreux, ... Moore, Neeves, A. Nichols, ... ara, Philips, Powell, Putna... Rudd, Sackett, Shaw, Shaw, ... Strachan, Swain, Walliha... White, Wrose and Yorty—53. *Absent or not voting*—Messr... Hoskins, O. H. Lamoreux, O...

Mr. Cary, of Milwauke... refer to the Judiciary Co... structions to report a sub... that $100 a year shall b... charged for licenses to ... ing encouragement to th... and the manufacture of ... efficient means of prom... among the people. Mr. C... amendment, and opposed ... ability. He gave the R... men, who had been spec... recating the bill, a sha... referring to the fact tha... in their effort to stop liq... constituents were largel... ing tobacco, which be t... troy the intellect, and w... the American people, as ... part he would greatly pr... r even of good Bourbon, ... weed. The previous qu... motion for reference, a... more speeches. The bill... owing vote:

Ayes—Messrs. B. F. Adam... Atwater, Ayres, Bailey, B... Barron, Bates, Brace, Br... lick, Bushnell, Cabanis, L. ... Beever, Colman, Comstock, ... Ferrin, Gorman, Graham, ... art, Jenkins, Lewis, Low, ... A. Nichols, H. F. C. Nichols, ... arp, Powell, Putman, Rich... arp, Shaw, A. D. Smith... wain, Walliham, White, Wr... *Noes*—Messrs. Abert, John ... uth, Black, Bohan, Cary, C... Fowler, Gur... W. Lamoreux, Larkin, Le... Fallen, Peterson, Rankin, R... on, Rose, Schott, Winfield ... Strachan, Walber, Walters, ... Wais, and Mr. Speaker Hal... *Absent or not voting*—Messr... O. H. Lamoreux, O'Rourk, ...

The impression seem... Senate will pass the bill ... clause, with which the ... likely to concur. If the ... effect I think it will be f... speakers to-day asserted,... such a terrible thing as s... it does not establish the ... cakes and ale," and the ... arises from an entire n... provisions.

UNFETTERING A...

A good deal of interest ... in a bill to repeal a law ... restraining the West ... from consolidating or m... arrangements for runnin... any particular road. Th... in the interest of Mi... Milwaukee and St. P... er of special arra... West Wisconsin R... with the Chicago & N... road Company, which w... from Milwaukee and its ... has crippled the company... lating its bonds and arr... tions, making it entirely ... good will of the Mil... Railroad, with which it ... for an outlet east. A st... been manifested if the r... sisted, to apply the s... which would naturally ... ee & St. Paul Comp... Committee, on Railroads... of the bill, and the Senat... reported against both a... West Wisconsin restrict... like general law, h... recommitted and w... verse its action. There ... restriction will be repe... the West Wisconsin ... the extension of its ro... nect with the progress... Chicago & Northwest... ing connection with ... cago to St. Paul ar... cific, through some of ... scenery in the Northwe...

NOTES ON SEVE...

Several matters dem... tract. To-day the an... Democracy, ever since ... the Registry law, ... Republicans find it ... check to fraudulent ... and especially in ... ers of the State, and ... population is scattered ... transient population, ... congregate and railro... proposition to repeal th... rejected by a straigh... roads about the co... and a proposition to ... incorporated villages ... 15 to 51, taking a few ... The Assembly, with ... or discussion, has pas... mitting to the people th... stitutional Convention... it seems to be conceded... the much patching up ... ments, which the f... solving. Mr. Graham, ... the other day presente... urging the invalidity... ed amendment. The A... no other amendment... proposed last ... Senate will doubtless c... number of Judges ... from three to five, on ... be called to vote next...

WISCONSIN.

Work Already Accomplished by the Legislature.

The Fight Over the Temperance Bill.

The West Wisconsin Railroad Company Unfettered.

Registry Law---Constitutional Convention---Minnesota Aggressions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WORK OF THE SESSION.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 29.—The Legislature has been in session seven weeks, and its acts, as approved by the Governor, are thus enumerated: General laws, 26; local laws, 14; memorials to Congress, 7; joint resolutions, 5; appropriations, 5, including $58,993 for the State Prison, $37,949 for the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and $21,000 for the Institute for the Blind. I notice that a correspondent of a Chicago paper, making assertions without much regard to fact, alleges that "local legislation progresses much as formerly," whereas last year at this time 142 local bills had passed; and he indulges in mean flings at Governor Washburn, on account of supposititious "softening of the Executive *vertebra*" in signing local bills, notwithstanding the amendment to the Constitution. A critical examination of the few local bills passed and signed—five of the fourteen relating to Milwaukee—will show that not one can be suspected of coming within the Constitutional inhibition. Because the form of putting the question collectively on the nine items of legislation prohibited by the amendment, was the deceptive one of "for special Legislation," and "against special Legislation," a great many people as objecting members of the Legislature, when local bills were introduced, have sometimes shown, have supposed that nearly all local Legislation was cut off, whereas a good deal of very trifling importance to the State at large is still allowable, and considerable of what is classed under the head of General Laws is really local, being only applicable to certain localities as in regard to terms of courts, etc. The number of "General Laws" passed thus far this session is about the same as up to the same date last year, but few of them are of any great importance.

THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The Assembly yesterday finished its work on "No. 7 A," the bill "To provide against the evils of intemperance," by making liquor sellers responsible for damages resulting from the traffic in particular cases. When it came up on its third reading, the first effort of its opponents, aided by some who were friendly, was an amendment making the bill's going into force contingent on an assenting vote of the people at the fall election. This was advocated on the ground that there was so much interest felt, and such intense feeling shown on both sides, that the sense of the people should be taken by a direct vote,—that only by an affirmative popular vote could acquiescence in the law, as the policy of the State, be secured; that thus the party in power would be relieved of responsibility for the act, etc. It was opposed on the ground that this making a law passed by the representatives of the people, contingent on a popular vote, was unconstitutional and absurd; was a cowardly shirking of responsibility, etc. Some dozen members took a hand in the debate. The submission to the people was refused by the following vote: Democrats in italics:

Ayes—Messrs. *Aberl*, *John Adams*, *Allen*, Ayres, Baldwin, Barron, *Beckwith*, *Black*, *Bonan*, *Brown*, Cabanis, *Cary*, *O. A. Caswell*, *Corning*, *Fellens*, *Fowler*, Hixon, Hobart, *Horn*, Hubbell, *Larkin*, *Lee*, *McNamara*, *Mazon*, Patten, Perry, *Petersen*, *Rankin*, Reuther, *Ringle*, *Robinson*, *Scholl*, Winfield, Smith, *Solon*, Spooner, Stone, Wallber, *Weil*, Winkler, *Weis* and Mr. Speaker Hall—41.

Noes—Messrs. B. F. Adams, M. Adams, Atwater, Bailey, Bainbridge, *Bates*, Brace, Brockway, Burdick, Bushell, L. B. Caswell, Case, Cheever, Colman, Comstock, Cory, *Cowie*, Dixon, Felt, Ferris, *Gernon*, Graham, Grimmer, *Gurnee*, Hoskins, A. W. Lamoreux, Lewis, Low, May, Moore, Neeves, A. Nichols, H. F. C. Nichols, Pengra, Phillips, Powell, Putnam, Richards, Rowe, Rudd, Sackett, Sharp, Shaw, A. D. Smith, Stafford, Strachan, Swain, Wallihan, *Walters*, *Weeden*, *White*, Wroe and Yorty—53.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Becker, *Dimond*, *Hoskins*, *O. H. Lamoreux*, *O'Rourk*, and Wood.

Mr. Cary, of Milwaukee, then moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report a substitute, providing that $100 a year shall be the lowest sum charged for licenses to sell liquor, and giving encouragement to the raising of grapes and the manufacture of wine, as the most efficient means of promoting temperance among the people. Mr. Cary advocated this amendment, and opposed the bill with much ability. He gave the Rock County gentlemen, who had been specially zealous in advocating the bill, a sharp home thrust, by referring to the fact that while so earnest in their effort to stop liquor drinking, their constituents were largely engaged in raising tobacco, which he thought was doing nearly as much to debase the character, destroy the intellect, and waste the means of the American people, as liquor, and for his part he would greatly prefer a glass of wine, or even of good Bourbon, to using the filthy weed. The previous question cut off the motion for reference, and prevented any more speeches. The bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. B. F. Adams, M. Adams, Allen, Atwater, Ayres, Bailey, Bainbridge, Baldwin, Barron, *Bates*, Brace, Brockway, Brown, Burdick, Bushell, Cabanis, L. B. Caswell, Chase, Cheever, Colman, Comstock, Cory, Dixon, Felt, Ferris, Gernon, Graham, Grimmer, Hixon, Hobart, Jenkins, Lewis, Low, May, Moore, Neeves, A. Nichols, H. F. C. Nichols, Pengra, Perry, Phillips, Powell, Putman, Richards, Rudd, Sackett, Sharp, Shaw, A. D. Smith, Spooner, Stafford, Swain, Wallihan, *White*, Wroe, and Yorty—56.

Noes—Messrs. *Aberl*, *John Adams*, *Becker*, *Beckwith*, *Black*, *Bohan*, *Cary*, *O. A. Caswell*, *Corning*, *Cowie*, *Fellens*, *Fowler*, *Gurnee*, *Horn*, *Hubbell*, *A. W. Lamoreux*, *Larkin*, *Lee*, *McNamara*, *Mazon*, *Patten*, *Petersen*, *Rankin*, Reuther, *Ringle*, *Robinson*, *Rowe*, *Scholl*, Winfield Smith, *Solon*, Stone, Strachan, Wallber, *Walters*, *Weeden*, *Weil*, Winkler, *Weis*, and Mr. Speaker Hall—39.

Absent or not voting—Messrs *Dimond*, *Hoskins*, *O. H. Lamoreux*, *O'Rourk*, and Wood—5.

The impression seems to be that the Senate will pass the bill with a submission clause, with which the Assembly will be likely to concur. If the bill ever gets into effect I think it will be found, as some of the speakers to-day asserted, that the bill is not such a terrible thing as some suppose; that it does not establish the rule of "no more cakes and ale," and the opposition largely arises from an entire misconception of its provisions.

UNFETTERING A RAILROAD.

A good deal of interest has been developed in a bill to repeal a law passed last winter, restraining the West Wisconsin Railroad from consolidating or making any special arrangements for running connections with any particular road. The law was enacted in the interest of Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in fear of special arrangements of the West Wisconsin Railroad Company with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, which would direct business from Milwaukee and its railroad. The law has crippled the company materially in negotiating its bonds and arranging for connections, making it entirely dependent on the good will of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which it connects at Tomah, for an outlet east. A strong disposition has been manifested if the report of the law was insisted, to apply the same rule generally, which would naturally hamper the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company. The Assembly Committee on Railroads has reported in favor of the bill, and the Senate Committee, which reported against both a bill to repeal the West Wisconsin restriction and to make a like general law, has had the bills recommitted and will probably report its action. There is little doubt the restriction will be repealed, in which case the West Wisconsin will immediately begin the extension of its road southward, to connect with the progressing extension of the Chicago & Northwestern, *via* Baraboo, making its connection with it a direct route from Chicago to St. Paul and the Northern Pacific, through some of the most romantic scenery in the Northwest.

NOTES ON SEVERAL MATTERS.

Several matters demand brief mention at least. To-day the annual attempt of the Democracy, ever since its enactment to repeal the Registry law, failed as usual. The Republicans find it a most efficient check to fraudulent voting generally, and especially in cities on the borders of the State, and in towns where the population is scattered and there is much transient population, as where lumbermen congregate and railroads are building. A proposition to repeal the law altogether was defeated by a straight party vote of 35 to 54, notwithstanding Democratic jeremiads about the cost and the trouble, and a proposition to limit it to cities and incorporated villages was lost by a vote of 38 to 51, taking a few Republicans.

The Assembly, with but little opposition or discussion, has passed a resolution submitting to the people the calling of a Constitutional Convention, the time for which, it seems to be conceded, has come, in view of the much patching up with new cloth on old garments, which the fundamental law is receiving. Mr. Graham, of Rock, by the way, the other day presented a report, very ably arguing the invalidity of the last ill adjusted amendment. The Assembly has agreed to another amendment to the constitution proposed last session, and the Senate will doubtless concur, increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court from three to five, on which the people will be called to vote next fall, and, it is to be hoped, will grant the additional force, greatly needed by an overworked Court.

There is much feeling here about the aggressions of Minnesota, and Duluth in particular, in destroying the harbor of Superior by their canal and dyke, and the action of the Secretary of War in conniving at their completion after the injunction granted by the Courts. A memorial to Congress, asking such legislation as shall undo the mischief wrought, and prevent such aggressions in the future, unanimously passed the Assembly. Under a resolution of the Legislature, and a bill appropriating $5,000 by appointment of the Governor, ex-Governor Fairchild has gone to Washington to look after this matter, and particularly the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, being familiar with both subjects, and it being thought that his influence, added to that of our Congressmen, would be of great service in securing favorable action by Congress.

The Congressional Apportionment bill has been savagely assailed in some quarters, especially where prominent Republicans are put into hopelessly Democratic districts, by the Democrats, of course, and by some who don't like the company they will be compelled to keep. Yesterday, Senator Lindsley, of Brown County, Democrat, made an elaborately-written speech of an hour against it, and piled on the agony about gerrymandering, incongruity and inequality, to a fearful degree. Nobody thought it worth while to spoil the effect of such a tremendous discharge of eloquence. The bill to-day, however, only obtained a third reading by one majority, four Republicans voting with all the Democrats against it, and four Republicans not voting. It is easy enough to criticise the apportionment, and hard to make another, on the whole, better; the chief place for criticism being the three Northern districts, which it seems might be better equalized.

The Chippewa Dells Improvement bill don't seem to have the most brilliant prospects. Its friends have made one point in securing a report from the Assembly Judiciary Committee that there is nothing in the last Constitutional amendment to interfere with it. This afternoon ex-Lieutenant Governor Pound, of Chippewa Falls, against the bill, and Assemblyman Phillips, of Eau Claire, were before the Assembly Committee on Lumbering and Manufactures, arguing as to the course to be taken,—the latter seeking to bring the matter to an issue as soon as possible. Members seem reluctant to be bothered with the matter in the short time likely to elapse before adjournment. The Assembly to-day voted to adjourn on the 15th, and is holding night sessions to make up for lost time in profitless debate about matters of little moment, but the important business remaining to be acted on cannot secure the intelligent and careful consideration demanded in that time. PLUS.

AMERICAN MANNERS IN EUROPE.

What Most Offends Our English Cousins.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Travelling Americans could not be so severely criticised as one hears them criticised throughout Europe if there were not some grounds for the criticism. I do not speak now of their alleged ostentation in spending money, which is called "the petroleum style." But one hears in every capital in Europe complaints that the American ladies take the reading-rooms of hotels for conversational purposes, and render it almost impossible for European travellers to use what to them is the most indispensable thing about a hotel. This is a little thing, but it is not so little that Americans have required a reputation for snobbery, for fawning about courts and Emperors, whatever their character. This is the scandal of men in every part of Europe who are struggling for their liberties against these same Emperors. This was particulary the case in Paris when the snobbishness of Americans at the Napoleonic Court was disgraceful. Happily there is an end to that. To return again to minor things—though they may not be so small as they seem; there is here in London a perpetual social annoyance caused by a certain lack of tact and thoughtfulness of Americans in these apparently small things, which, however, alone really make society possible. The English say they have given up all hope of making the average American understand the importance of an exact address and house-number. He thinks if he writes on his note John Smith, Kensington, that it will reach its destination. He might as well write home to William Jones, America. The latter will just as easily reach the individual for whom it is intended as the former. An American of extraordinary exactitude may condescend to put on a note the name of the street in which his or her correspondent resides. But in a city where the names of streets are indefinitely multiplied—a hundred King streets, a hundred Queen streets—there are little marks, signs and so forth to indicate the exact street meant, and above all the number of the houses is absolutely necessary, there being no central delivery. The American sublimely overlooks these little signs which the Englishman puts on his letter with infinite pains indeed. He generally has it printed at the top of his page, and the result is that a reply to an invitation goes travelling about London, to arrive, if at all, after the unexpected guest has been entertained and has departed. But even in this degree of thoughtful I am describing the extraordinary American. The average visitor from across the Atlantic does not, in the case of invitations into society, think it necessary to reply at all! The foreigner who appears in England with a letter of introduction, is pretty sure to be invited to dinner at the house to which he is introduced. I have known scores of cases where Americans so invited have not considered it necessary to reply. Unless the lady of the house is experienced in transatlantic ways, she concludes that the recipient of her note has left the country (for Paris). But, lo! he turns up on the day named, at dinner-time, when no preparations have been made for him, and, possibly, other engagements have been made. It is true that such negligence is not quite so frequent in the case of dinners as in those of evening parties. But, in either case, it is about as offensive a thing as an English family can imagine. It may be said that the English make two much of such points of etiquette; and that would be the case if London were a provincial town. But London is a small world, having in it interests and affairs which divide up to a nicety every minute of each man and each woman's time. In order to be at home at a certain hour, or to give a certain dinner, other dinners must be declined, a visit to the opera must be declined, or something else must be set aside. Hence between English people a posted note is as a spoken word, and a person receiving it would no more neglect or delay a reply than he or she would refuse to answer a spoken question. It is the necessity of a multifarious and complex state of society, and the annoyances which many Americans cause by their failure to note such little things as replies, exact addresses, etc., has given rise to that most disagreeable phrase which their friends here can hear,—but often have to hear,—"American manners." Other things which Americans are apt to do when they first arrive excite a smile, perhaps, but do not affect the opinion of those who meet them. To appear at a dinner party or evening company in a frock coat, or without a white cravat; to appropriate a whole plate of fruit from which he is expected to take a portion and pass the plate around; to pass out with the ladies when dinner is over, in ignorance that the gentlemen must remain after the ladies have withdrawn; to allow the dining room door to be opened as it can be, for the ladies to withdraw, though he (the American) may be nearest to the door, or the youngest man, whose duty it is to open the door promptly and stand beside it until the last lady has disappeared; to precede a lady up stairs, or in a door, or anywhere; all these one may smile at pleasantly, but know that they only indicate ignorance of customs, more or less unique, or it may be antiquarian. Such customs have, however, their *raison d'etre*, and a wise man will observe them, reserving his rebellion against society for more serious things. But none of these things imply any fault in a stranger, and it is not these which have made the phrase "American manners," which I have heard in Berlin and Paris as well as London, though less frequently. That has come of many little faults which imply something very different from simple ignorance of a new country's peculiarities; namely, a lack of sufficient appreciation of the importance of little things (a main test of a cultivated person), or else a lack of that consideration for even the slight convenience of others which made the old definition of a gentleman as "one who is benevolent in small things."

The "Sad, Sweet Way."

From the Hartford Post.

The right-minded persons who read with sincere satisfaction Mr. Samuel Wilkeson's demolition of David A. Wells will learn with regret that Sam lied. Not that it makes very much difference, nor that Wells is any less a "liar," "perjurer," "traitor," "pastepot," and other things which Wilkeson so eloquently and beautifully called him; but it would have been better if Samuel had simply held himself strictly to the vituperative, and never meddled with a fact. In such a slashing article as Samuel's there was really no need of history. Samuel's word that Wells was a "pastepot," was sufficient; also that he was a "liar," "perjurer," and the other things. There was no need of argument. The article was a scorcher, a perfect witherer. It would have gone excellently well if Sam hadn't, with the perverseness of fatuity, gone fooling round with things that there were records and files about. If Sam had only been content to say that Wells had sneaked in and stolen the place of head of the revenue commission, and then in his talented way called him a thief, without trying to fortify the statement from the record, he would have been all right. But Sam went to Stephen Colwell, who was on the revenue commission, and he says "the hats of all Philadelphians will be lifted when he names him;" and he tells what happened in these words:

I went to Stephen Colwell, and I asked him what was the meaning of the precedence given to the reports of David A. Wells and of the burial of his own work in the conspicuous and undesignated place in the volume. Mr. Caldwell told me, in the sad, sweet way in which Philadelphians will recall the grand old gentleman when speaking of a public misfortune, that Wells came to him one day when he was weary with overwork, and begged to be permitted to take the head of the commission, saying that Mr. Colwell was famous and rich in all successes, and that he was young and poor and obscure, and anxious to make a name and get on in the world. Taken by surprise, unsuspicious, generous and modest, and worn out too unusual labors, the great man made the mistake of concession, and British free trade effected a lodging in the policy and finance of the Government of the United States. * * * Wells, of course, will not deny that he begged his place on the commission from Stephen Colwell, and will deny that it was given to him in charity. The great economist is in his grave, and cannot witness for me. But surely he must often have bewailed his generous error in the circle of his life in Philadelphia. I ask Henry C. Cary, William Elder, Samuel Reeves, Stephen Fraley, John L. Hays, if they had not this history, substantially as I have told it, from Stephen Colwell's lips. I ask the departed gentleman's sons if they heard not their father tell of this crafty fraud on his generous and trusting nature.

Why did Sam do this? The "sad, sweet way" of Stephen Colwell must have got the best of him. It is a very touching story to be sure; it is its misfortune and Sam's that it's a lie. The people who "lift their hats" at the mention of Stephen Colwell's name will hardly believe that he told this lie in his "sad, sweet way," and an untoward generation will be very liable to say, "This is Sam's 'sad, sweet way' of lying."

For pigeon-holed in the Treasury Department is the following letter, which we are permitted to publish, which tells who was appointed first on the commission and consulted as to the appointment of his associates:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Section 19 of the act approved June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," provides "that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, to inquire and report, at the earliest practicable moment, upon the subject of raising by taxation such revenue as may be necessary in order to supply the wants of the Government," &c. I desire that you shall be one of this commission. If you are disposed to serve, I will thank you to come to Washington at your earliest convenience. It is desirable that the different sections of the country should be represented as far as practicable in the commission, and I may wish to consult with you in regard to your associates, should you determine to accept the appointment. If you are willing to serve upon the commission, I will thank you to advise me by telegraph. Very truly yours,

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

D. A. WELLS, Esq., New York.

It seems a pity Sam didn't stick to his vituperation and leave facts alone. He'd better let the "sad sweet way" of Stephen Colwell alone hereafter.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, March 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 27 to 31, also undivided ½ of Lots 32 to 41, in Heacock's w ½ Block 1, in Laughton's w ½ nw ¼ Sec. 30, 38, 14, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $6,500.

Jackson st, w of Western av, 3½ acres running north to Barry Point road, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $19,613.

Lot 2, in Block 1, George Smith's Addition, on ne cor. of State and Twentieth sts, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $20,000.

Mohawk st, 120 ft, south of Wisconsin st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Fourth av, 325 ft south of Van Buren st, w f, 25 x100 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $7,500.

Lot 18, of e ½ block 3, of Cochran's w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Lot 19, of e ½ block 3, of Cochran's w ½ se ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration $550.

Monroe st, 360 ft west of Fifth av, s f, 22½x198 ft, dated Jan. 27; consideration $10,050.

Lot 9, of Assessors' Block 73, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $20,231.

Lot 21, of Block 2, of Gallaher's s ½ Block 9, Sec. 32, 39, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration $1,050.

Lot 1, in Block 1, in Poyntz' Subdivision of w ½ ne ¼ Sec. 28, 39, 14, on se corner of Wentworth av. and Twenty-fifth st, dated Feb. 28; consideration $4,500.

First st, near Leavitt st, s f, 24 ft to alley; dated Feb. 20; consideration, $500.

Wesson st, bet Division and Elm sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan 2; consideration, $750.

Lot 84, Block 22, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 33, Block 69, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $600.

Cleaver st, between Division and Bradley sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 27, 1871; consideration, $600.

Cleaver st, bet Division and Bradley sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 12, 1870; consideration, $550.

West ½ of Lot 7, of Smith's Block 7, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $450.

East ½ of Lot 14, in Smith's Block 7 of Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 1; consideration, $450.

Lampson st, 240 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 24x124 ft dated Feb. 21; consideration, $900.

Lot 15, Block 68, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $700.

State st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, e f, 25x118 ft, dated Sept. 8, 1871; consideration, $5,875.

Carpenter st, 50 ft s of Washington av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $4,500.

Undivided ½ of Lots 17 and 18, in Block 1, of s e ¼ Sec. 17, 39, 14, with buildings, on n w cor Blue Island av and Gurley st, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $5,720.

Lot 63, in L. D. Boone's Addition, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 3, in Block 12, of e ½ s e ¼ of Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Jan 18; consideration, $600.

Lots 4, 5, and 6, of Block 12, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $1,650.

Lot 7, in Block 12, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 32, 39, 14, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $550.

Hill st, between North Wells and LaSalle st, s f, 50 ft, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $5,000.

Clark st, 300 feet south of Harrison st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $10,000.

Evans st, near Western av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $400.

Lots 2 and 3, in block 12, in Davis's Subdivision of n ½ e ½ s w ¼ Sec 25, 39, 14, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 19, in Seaman & Busby's Block 6, in Assessor's n w ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 14, dated Sept. 1, 1871; consideration, $13,500.

Van Buren st, between Michigan and Wabash ave, n f, 22½x97 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $11,943.

Lot 2, of Lots 10 to 13, of Lot 9½ in Block 9, Rockwell's Addition, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 12, 13, and 14, in Block 7, in Quentin's Block 22, etc., of Sheffield's addition, with buildings, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $2,300.

Monroe st, n w cor of Franklin st, s f, 17½x198 ft (condemned for extension of Franklin st), dated Jan. 24; consideration, $5,019.

Lots 27, 28, and 29, in Seaman & Busby's Block 6, of Assessor's n w ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 14, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $20,000.

West Twelfth st, 180 ft west of Loomis st, s f 33x 106½ ft, with building, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 21, in Block 30, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $600.

Coolidge st, 216 ft west of Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,250.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 66, in Block 2, of Davis et al. s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $500.

Lot 65, in Block 2, of Davis et al s e ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 6, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 18, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $500.

Undivided ¼ of Lots 31 to 34, in Block 2, of Fawsett's s w ¼, Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $1,500.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided 1-6 of w 30 acres of n e ¼ of n w ¼, Sec. 15, 39, 13 (5 acres), dated Feb. 29; consideration, $7,000.

East 30 feet of Lot 20, in Block 1, in Castle's s e ¼, Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $500.

The Albany City Insurance Company.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As you have so generously offered your columns for general information concerning the various insurance companies that have suspended since the late fire, I venture to ask that you will allow me to say a word further for the benefit of "whom it may concern," in relation to the Albany City Insurance Company, of Albany. This Company, as is well known to most of its policy-holders, was declared a bankrupt by His Honor, Judge Hall, upon a petition that was filed in my name at Buffalo some three weeks since, and I am now in receipt of a notice from the Marshal of that district, notifying me that a meeting of the creditors will be held at Albany on the 12th of March, for the purpose of electing an assignee to take possession of the assets of the Company, and distribute the same to the policy-holders, in the manner provided by the Bankrupt act.

A similar notice, I suppose, has been, or will be, received by all the policy-holders of the Company residing in Chicago or elsewhere.

From the schedule of claims against the Company, attached to the notice, it appears that a very large portion of them are held by the citizens of Chicago.

It will, of course, be inexpedient, if not impossible, for all of the policy-holders here to go to Albany and attend the meeting on the 12th inst. in person, and it is not necessary for them to incur the expense of so doing unless they prefer so to do. The Bankrupt law provides that the creditor may prove his claim in the district where he resides, and execute a power of attorney to such person as he may see fit, authorizing him to vote for assignee in place of the creditor. It requires the "greater part in value and in numbers of the creditors, who have *proved their debts*," to elect the assignee, thus placing it in the power of the Chicago policy-holders to elect a competent and trustworthy person to take charge of *their* assets and attend to their proper distribution.

It will be seen, therefore, that all that is required on the part of the Chicago policy-holders in this Company, to enable them to obtain their just proportion of *all* its assets, is unity of action, and this is absolutely necessary if we desire to secure the election of an Assignee who shall represent and work for our interests rather than those of the Company.

Let us all, then, act in unison for the accomplishment of one end, viz.: A fair and equitable distribution, among the creditors, of *all* the assets of this Company.

I caused the petition to be filed against this Company, because I was unable to obtain from them any satisfactory information as to how much, or when, they could, or would, pay to those who had sustained losses by the great fire, and with the co-operation of the policy-holders I propose to follow the matter through to the end, and get all there is in this Company out of it.

I have instructed my attorneys, Messrs. Hawes & Lawrence, who have had charge of the matter from the beginning, to prepare the necessary blanks, which I am informed will be ready by Saturday, and that we may all act unitedly in the matter and thus efficiently, I take the liberty to request all the policy-holders of this Company to call at this office (No. 369 State-street), at their earliest convenience, bringing their policies, and execute such papers as are necessary to enable them to vote either in person, or by attorney, for a competent and trustworthy person, as assignee, on the 12th inst. J. H. DUNHAM.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29, 1872.

—The most recent distinguished stranger in London is the great American oyster. He has made his appearance on the counters of the restaurants, and the epicures lusciously linger over his rich, tender flavor, as distinguished from the coppery taste of the native bivalves. As an international agent in the interest of amity, he may even have some influence in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

In the local money market business continues quiet, though the demand for money seems to be gradually increasing, and the loans of the banks are understood to be considerably higher than usual, as will probably be shown by the statements of the Nationals in a day or two.

The deliveries of grain were very large yesterday, as was shown by the fact that checks on one prominent bank were given to the amount of nearly half a million dollars yesterday, the bank in question being debit at the clearings this morning over $150,000.

Exchange continues weak, and sells at from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount between banks.

In New York money grows more stringent, but it seems probable that it is due in a great measure to the manipulations of the stock speculators who are locking up money to depress prices. The *Commercial Advertiser* of Wednesday evening says it is apparent that efforts are making to make money more difficult. Rumor connects this with a desire, on the part of a recently formed combination, to shake out certain independent buyers of Northwestern.

NEW NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The bill pending in Congress for the issue of new National Bank currency in place of that now in circulation, which is becoming mutilated, and in the instances of many banks is very accurately counterfeited, was called up last Tuesday and deferred until the first Monday in April. It is claimed, by some members of Congress, that the expense of this new circulation should be paid by the banks, and an amendment to the bill to that effect was introduced by Mr. Holman, of Indiana. This amendment is still pending. Its adoption would, however, be equivalent to a defeat of the bill, as the National Banks have influence enough to accomplish it in case they found they were made to pay the expense after having already paid more than will be required for that purpose. Section 41 of the National Currency Act expressly provides that the expenses incurred by the Government in procuring such circulating notes shall be paid out of the proceeds of the tax of one per cent per annum which the banks pay on their circulation. The revenue from this tax has been found more than sufficient for all purposes to which it can be legally applied and the excess has accumulated until there is a fund of several millions in the Treasury to be used for the expense of renewing the circulation of the banks. The Secretary of the Treasury very properly maintains that this fund should be used for the purpose.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT.

The *London Quarterly Review* prints an article on the arbitrary and cruel rules of the Bank of England in regard to the changes in the rate of discount, in which it is shown that the effect of the Bank act of 1844 is that, as the demand for bank notes increases for any purpose—whether to pay laborers during harvest or to purchase the annual crops when they come to market,—a corresponding amount of coin must be withdrawn from the community, thus neutralizing the increased issues of notes. And as the issues of notes are increased, a corresponding amount of coin is transferred from the banking to the issue department, where it is perfectly useless. But concurrently with the decrease of the bullion in the banking department, the bank raises its rate of discounts for commercial paper, in order to diminish its loans in proportion to the decrease of bullion. An instance of how this brings distress upon the commercial interests of England, and also causes a depreciation in foreign securities, is given by the *Review*, in connection with the payments to Prussia on account of the French indemnity and the advent of the new American five per cent loan on the London market, produced a marked effect on that money market.

For several months prior to September, 1871, the Bank of England's rate of interest had been with difficulty kept up to 2½ and 2 per cent. But from the middle of September to the middle of November every mercantile and financial interest in Great Britain was kept in more or less anxiety and suspense; and a sudden and considerable fall was occasioned in the price of railway shares and other securities, including those of the highest class, by the rapid advance of the rate of discount of the Bank from 2 to 5 per cent within little more than a fortnight, and for a few weeks the pressure for discounts on the Bank of Englands had not been equalled since 1866. Toward the end of October and during the first half of November, the market rate fell so far below the official rates of the bank that they ceased to be any fair indication of the rate of interest in the market. All this occurred whilst the trade and circumstances of the country were perhaps never in a more sound and flourishing condition. The season had been favorable, the demand for labor greater than the supply, and there was every indication of prosperity and abundance.

On the 21st of September the bank rate was suddenly raised from 2 to 3 per cent, on the 28th from 3 to 4, and on the 7 of October from 4 to 5 per cent. On the 16th of November it was reduced to 4 per cent, on the 30th of November to 3½ per cent, and on the 14th of December to 3 per cent. Thus, within three months, there were six changes in the official rate of discount. All those changes were due to the condition of the banking department of the bank. The bullion of the bank fell from 25 to 19 millions, but at the lowest of these figures it was still equal to one-third of the entire liabilities of the bank.

It is now strongly recommended by some that the bank should never reduce its rate of discount below 4 per cent, which was the policy successfully pursued by the Bank of France from its origin until a few years ago. This would prevent the undue reduction of the rate of interest by the competition of the bank at moments when there is no sufficient employment for money, and thus prevent the violent fluctuations which now occur, and keep the bank in a strong position for the critical periods when the rates have to be raised in the face of imminent difficulties.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Gold firmer at 110⅛@110¼. Loans, from 2 to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $46,000,000.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks opened tame, the market being alternately weak and firm. The feature was Pacific Mail, which ranged between 60½ and 61, closing at the latter price. Erie active, and sold up to 33½. The market at the close was strong, the features being the Northwest, Erie, and Pacific Mail. From to-day there will be no quotations for Mariposa, as the privilege of converting the old into new stock has expired.

Money continued stringent at the close at 7 gold, and 1-32 commission was bid. The prospect of the cancellation of the remaining 3 per cent certificates creates an uneasy feeling in financial circles. The bank statement to-morrow, it is feared, will be unfavorable.

State bonds dull.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	115	Coups '67	111½
Coups, '62	111	Coups, '68	111½
Coups, '64	110½	10-40s ex-int.	110½
Coups, '65	110½	Currency '6s	113½
New	110½		

State bonds:

Missouri	97	Virginia, old	50
Tennessee, old	66	North Carolina, old	34
Tennessee, new	66	North Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	52		

Stocks closed:

Canton	83	New Jersey Central	111
U. S. Telegraph	69	St. Paul	56
Quicksilver	36	St. Paul preferred	77
Adams Express	92½	Wabash	75
Wells & Fargo Ex	72	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	68	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	65	Terre Haute	15
Pacific Mail	60	Terre Haute, pref	54
New York Central	97	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. Central scrip	93	Chi. & Alton pref	119
Erie	33	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Erie preferred	57	Cin., Col. & Cleve	88
Harlem	108	Chicago, B. & Q	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	91
Reading	113	Indiana Central	22
Michigan Central	117	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific	34
Northwestern	76	Union Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern pref	90	Cen. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	111		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,491	2,532	6,254	2,993
Wheat, bu	3,500	9,450	2,145	740
Corn, bu	66,995	19,728	15,843	2,039
Oats, bu	19,140	4,872	6,953	1,842
Rye, bu	1,762	1,085	400	47
Barley, bu	6,240	1,600	4,554	....
Grass seeds, lbs	228,456	28,310	96,552	20,521
Flax seed, lbs	.....	2,870	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	9,180	83,444	54,883	33,250
Cured meats, lbs	99,550	12,550	1429,815	235,485
Beef, brls	48	81	....	288
Pork, brls	737	835	948	481
Lard, lbs	220,720	21,180	902,140	147,520
Tallow, lbs	13,450	13,683	.....	.....
Butter, lbs	44,155	22,017	10,100	22,873
Dressed hogs, No	2,397	2,794	883	956
Live hogs, No	8,055	4,886	4,464	1,689
Cattle, No	1,834	1,161	2,204	3,277
Sheep, No	3,859	1,516	1,325	1,831
Hides, lbs	189,010	112,882	199,710	116,065
Highwines, brls	201	50	185	450
Wool, lbs	34,320	18,711	34,887	24,180
Potatoes, bu	2,174	92	.....	.....
Lumber, m	1,082	2,400	759	1,256
Shingles, m	845	.....	1,245	963
Lath, m	100	1,260	49	46
Salt, brls	280	.....	71	212

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 651 bu wheat; 369 bu rye; 1,601 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 2 cars wheat; 96 cars corn; 6 cars oats; 1 car rye; 2 cars barley. Total, 107 cars or 44,000 bu.

The leading markets were again fairly active to-day, but prices were generally easier, holders being weak, in sympathy with the tone of Eastern advices. The principal reason was, however, the fact that deliveries on the option of seller March were unusually large, especially on provisions, wheat, and corn. This made numerous sellers, placing a great deal of property on the market. But after the first blush of sadness, the general tone improved, and the feeling ruled quite firm in the latter half of the session, except in provisions. The day is the first of March, widely regarded as the commencement of spring, though the vernal quarter does not really commence for nearly three weeks yet. Very many operators seemed to feel as if a long load had been lifted, and an active season commenced.

In general business the prospect is bright. The winter has been a dull one, though less so than might have been expected after such a calamity as that of the 9th of October, and many people were unable to do business for want of a suitable location, while rents have been enormous, both for business and residence purposes, thus increasing the tax upon earnings. But now the work of building is opening up on a grand scale; the produce movement Eastward will soon commence in right good earnest, and our wholesale merchants will experience no lack of custom. Everything now promises that the business of the city in 1872 will largely exceed that of 1870 in all departments of trade and commerce, and that by next winter the City of Chicago will have taken a long step forward in the march of improvement.

Highwines were dull, and little better than nominal. A sale was made early of 50 brls at 85½c, but there were no buyers for round lots at that price. The market closed nominal at 85c, some holders asking 85½c.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at a shade lower range of prices on the same qualities as yesterday. A total of 1,066 head were sold at $4.75 for inferior soft, $5.00 for good packing grades, $5.05 for choice frozen for shipment, and $5.10 for extra. The market closed steady.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 17½@18c for corn by sail to Buffalo; and 17@18c for do to Oswego. There was some inquiry, but little freight room offering. One charter was reported—the schooner City of Chicago—with corn to Buffalo at 17½c.

Provisions were again weak, but rather active in settlement, there being little else done. For this reason meats were inactive, they not being the subject of speculative trading, like pork and lard. They were nominally unchanged, being firmly held at previous prices; but it was generally understood that there are few buying orders here now, the current shipments being of meats bought previously. Mess pork declined 15@20c per barrel, and lard 5c per 100 lbs, though hogs were unchanged. The decline was greatest after 1 o'clock, just at the close of the session, as parties who had held off hitherto now offered their property freely, some of them being *obliged* to realize. The packing of the regular season in this city, which closed yesterday, foots up a total of 1,186,413 hogs, against 894,000 head to same date last year. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.95@12.00; do seller April, $12.17½; do seller May, $12.35@12.40; do seller June, $12.60; prime mess, $11.40@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.62½@8.65; do seller April, $8.75; do seller May, $8.90; do seller June, $9.00. Green meats nominal at 3½c for shoulders; and 6¼@6c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 5½c for short ribs; 6⅛@6¼c for short clear. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6@6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 7½@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¾c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 50 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $12.20; 3,000 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do at $12.07½; 500 brls do at $12.05; 1,250 brls do at $12.00; 5,000 brls do at $11.97½; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $12.35; 200 brls do at $12.32½; 500 brls do at $12.30; 2,000 brls do at $12.25; 500 brls do at $12.20; 500 brls do, seller last half April, at $12.17½; 500 brls do, seller May, at $12.50; 1,000 brls do at $12.37½; 1,000 brls do at $12.35; 250 brls do, seller June, at $12.60; 100 tcs lard at $8.65; 650 tcs do at $8.62½; 250 tcs do seller last half March, at $8.67½; 1,000 tcs do, seller April, at $8.80; 100 tcs do at $8.77½; 850 tcs do at $8.75; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.90; 1,750 tcs do, seller June, at $9.00; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (average 14 lbs) at 9½c; 100 tcs do at 9½c; 200 tcs do (average 15 and 16 lbs) at 8½c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 5½c; 20,000 lbs do (rejected) at 4½c; 50 boxes do at 6c; 100 boxes Cumberland, at 6½c; 60,000 lbs short clear, seller May, at 6½c; 2,000 lbs sweet pickled bellies at 6½c.

The following shows the stock of barrel pork in New York on the first of each month for a series of years:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	84673	57167	64993	34659	21679	30242	40772
Feb	96681	85535	74754	35625	27775	56672	47000
March	100648	95069	70298	46285	41290	76547	55500
April	99249	99181	75943	54775	40900	102246	....
May	90054	106597	83595	52417	34283	124828	....
June	91293	103157	83370	50772	30609	118883	....
July	87199	97928	75469	44421	31899	104776	....
Aug	78774	86886	69650	38429	33493	94651	....
Sept	61386	78311	54068	34911	30606	80410	....
Oct	47600	63062	36652	24178	19908	69858	....
Nov	33379	47457	20287	12666	15575	46990	....
Dec	35023	44404	17886	5519	18883	39070	....

Flour was quiet but firm, there being a good demand, but little offering. It is estimated that of the 24,230 brls now in stock, not more than 8,000 brls are on sale. The following sales were reported: 100 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 40 brls do at $8.75; 80 brls do at $8.20; 75 brls do at $8.15; 140 brls do $8.00; 100 brls red winter extras at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 50 brls do at $5.50; 65 brls spring superfines at $5.00; 35 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50. Total, 1,095 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $16.00 on track; and 20 tons middlings at $17.00 delivered.

The following shows the stock of flour in store in this city at the beginning of each month for four years past:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	64,600	88,230	56,091	72,855	32,700
February	82,806	125,930	56,975	64,756	22,813
March	97,448	100,111	65,040	64,350	24,530
April	68,676	101,898	70,810	58,479	....
May	46,098	94,395	58,295	63,075	....
June	42,627	73,681	39,225	47,985	....
July	18,978	50,178	41,830	40,829	....
August	11,762	29,378	29,994	31,900	....
September	18,121	33,075	44,350	19,378	....
October	46,817	37,475	45,175	20,530	....
November	78,213	34,060	61,550	26,050	....
December	71,050	52,470	48,175	28,700	....

Wheat was moderately active, at an average decline of ¼c from yesterday, being depressed by liberal offerings of grain delivered on seller March, and by the fact that Liverpool was quoted dull and heavy, while New York followed suit with the word "neglected." But the many lots offered were all taken, and there was so much willingness to buy at the decline that the market became very firm later, and closed strong. Seller the month opened at $1.23½, and improved to $1.24½ at the close. Seller last half sold at $1.24½@1.25½; seller April at $1.25½@1.26½; seller May at $1.29½@1.30¼, and seller June at $1.31@1.31¼, all closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.31 for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at $1.25; 10,000 bu at $1.24½; 10,000 bu do at $1.24¼; 25,000 bu do at $1.24½; 20,000 bu do at $1.24½; 35,000 bu do at $1.24; 15,000 bu do at $1.23¾; 25,000 bu do at $1.23½; 300 bu No. 3 spring at $1.18; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.08½. Total, 144,800 bu.

Corn was rather more active, and only a shade easier, though deliveries were free, and Liverpool was quoted 6d lower per 480 lbs. But New York was firm, and some holders felt inclined to expect a wet season this year, as the winter has been one of unprecedented dryness, and that fact would certainly cause an advance. Some people think that nothing else will do it. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 39@39¼c; seller April at 39½@39¾c; seller May and seller June at 43@43½c; seller May and June at 43½c, and seller July at 43½@44c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 49,000 bu do at 39¼c; 30,000 bu do at 39 1-16c; 89,400 bu do at 39c; 2,800 bu on track at 37½c; 3,200 bu do at 37c. Total, 175,200 bu.

Oats were more active, and again ½c lower, though reported strong in New York, and a determined effort made to put up prices here. The market ranged at 31⅛@31¾c, seller the month; 32@32½c seller April (one lot sold early at 32¾c); 35@35½c seller May, and 35½c seller June. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu (strictly fresh) at 32c; 10,000 bu at 31½c; 5,000 bu at 31¼c; 600 bu rejected at 29c; 1,200 bu white, by sample, at 35c on track. Total, 18,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and irregularly easier, there being a few car-lots wanted for shipment, and a preference of 1c per bu for houses already reached by the car-taking it East. Regular No. 2 was offered at 73c cash, and quoted at 73½@74c seller April. Cash sales were: 1,600 bu No. 2 at 74½c; 800 bu do at 74c; 400 bu do at 73½c; 400 bu do at 73c, all strictly fresh; 400 bu by sample at 75½c; and 1,200 bu do at 75c. Total, 4,400 bu.

Barley was weak, and very dull early, regular No. 2 not being quotable at over 56c, and strictly fresh selling at 57c. Later the market was firmer, and closed at 57c for regular, and 57½c seller April. No 3 was nominal at 50@52c; and rejected at 42@46c. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No 2 at 57½c; 16,200 bu at 57c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 62c; 800 bu do at 56c. Total 20,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet and steady, closing at $1.24¾@1.25 seller the month, and $1.26¾ seller April. Corn was weak, being offered at 38½c and 39½c for seller March and seller April.

Chicago Daily Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

BUTTER—A firm feeling was manifested on the part of holders of choice butter, as the offerings were inadequate to meet the requirements of the trade. Other descriptions were quiet, and there were free sellers at former rates. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—Remains firm. The demand continues to improve, and for grain bags the tendency is still upward. Burlaps and gunnies are quiet. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Activity and firmness are still the pervading features in this market. A large business was transacted at the annexed quotations: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—There was a good demand for beans, and the market was firm at the quoted prices: $1.60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2.25@2.50 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, with no marked change. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.50@1.55; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@55c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—This market presented the same general features as noted from day to day for the past week or more. Prime goods are in light stock, and are firmly held at outside quotations. We repeat our list as follows: New York factory, genuine, 17@17½c; do, imitation, 15½@16c; Western factory, 13@16c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—Met with a light demand to-day, and both hard and soft varieties were quoted easier. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Lehigh, prepared, 12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—The market was steady at about previous rates. Sales were effected at $7.00@8.25, according to quality.

EGGS—Were again weak. There was an active demand, but under large receipts a decline of fully 1c was sustained, prices receding to 20@21c per dozen.

FRUITS—DRIED—Remain steady and firm at substantially the prices current early in the week. Business is good and is steadily improving. We quote Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@13½c; French, do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½; apples; new Southern, 8@9½c; do, new Western, 8½@9c; do new Michigan, 10@10½c.

FISH—No change was visible in this market. A steadily active business is doing and both lake and saltwater descriptions are being held with decided firmness. The following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 shore $5.00@5.25; No. 1 bay $5.50@9.00; No. 2 shore $5.00@5.25; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, scaled, 45@50c. California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—There was an active demand for oranges at full prices. Apples also meet with a fair inquiry, but aside from this the market was inactive. We quote: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a satisfactory business doing, and a firm, healthy tone pervades the market for nearly all articles in the list; the exception being coffees, which are somewhat unsettled in consequence of the prospective reduction of the tariff. The following prices are being realized:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@22½c; O. G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25½@30½c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 9@9½c; Carolina, at 9½@9⅞c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c; A, standard, at 12½@12⅝c; A. No. 2, at 12⅛@12⅜c; B, at 11½@12c; XC, at 11⅝@11⅞c; C, at 11⅛@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans, at 9@11½c; molasses do, at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@60c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@60c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21½@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 8¼@8½c standard, at 6¼@6¾c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¾@7c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4¾c; palm, at 4½@4¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 5½@7c; common, at 5@5¾c.

HAY—There was no change in the hay market. The demand was only fair, and the following prices were no more than sustained. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.50@10.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, $8.50@9.50. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were steady and firm at the annexed quotations: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 9@9½c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price, branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6 1-40	rates
Bar iron	4 5-10 @ 4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10 @ 5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10 @ 5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10 @ 6	rates
Oval	5 1-10 @ 5 3-10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10 @ 4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10 @ 5 6-10	rates
Russia iron, perfect	20	rates
Russia, No. 1, stained	18	rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4 @ 6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2 @ 8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9 @ 12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @ 13 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9 @ 11	rates

LEATHER—Was exceedingly firm, and in finished leather a sharp advance is imminent. Trade is steadily improving. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line city, ₱ ft, 39@42c; kip, ₱ ft, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, ₱ ft, 26@29c; city upper, No. 2, ₱ ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; cellar, ₱ ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.35@1.45; calf, country $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 33@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 32@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, ₱ lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, ₱ doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is firm at former prices. The demand is increasing, both on local and interior account. We note the fact of large receipts from other cities by rail, but little of this goes into the yards; nearly all of it has been bought for consumption before arrival here. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards, joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	21.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.50@ 5.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers quote the market more than unusually active for this season of the year, and, as stock are moderate both here and at the East, a firm tone pervades the market. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do 12x12, $13.50; do 14x20, $14.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, ee rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—No. 2 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Were active at the advance established yesterday. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; find 3d, per keg, $8.00; blue 2d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.25.

OILS—Lard oil continues weak in sympathy with the raw material, and fair orders are being filled at a concession from the quotations. Linseed is firm and tending higher. Other oils ruled quiet and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, $1.05.

POTATOES—The market was liberally supplied and holders were not particularly firm. Sales were, however, effected at about former rates, or at 85c@$1.05 according to quality.

POULTRY—Sales were reported at about yesterday's prices. Chickens and turkeys are in good demand and are firmly held at the quotations. Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, per lb, 11@12½c; geese, do, per dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and diamond C, $2.40 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active, and 2½@5c per bu easier, at $2.95@3 for fair, and $3.00 for prime; clover seed was quiet and steady at $5.40@5.50; Hungarian nominal 95c@1.00; millet at 90@95c, and flax at $1.75.

TEAS—The movement in this line of goods was on a limited scale, and the market is lacking in strength. The following quotations being freely shaded all around: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@62c; good, 60@74c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35c; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 73@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine togood gunpowder, 78@95c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 98c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady and firm at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Dealers report a fair business doing at the annexed quotations: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.50@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—This staple continues in active request, and under a short supply the feeling is buoyant. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	60@66c
Washed, coarse	58@60c
Unwashed, fine	32@42c
Unwashed, medium	38@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	72@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@73c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,573	4,078	1,129
Tuesday	2,108	10,139	638
Wednesday	2,429	10,162	1,658
Thursday	1,794	8,055	3,859
Friday	1,436	6,396	1,829
Total	10,340	38,830	9,113
Same time last week	9,018	55,022	8,369
Week before last	7,551	45,469	7,816

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,713	3,214	691
Tuesday	765	6,688	....
Wednesday	1,086	6,266	299
Thursday	2,204	4,564	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	5,768	20,729	990

CATTLE—This market underwent no important change. The moderate character of the supply and the firm tone of the seaboard markets stimulated the demand, and with the exception of a few "odds and ends" everything was picked up and at strong prices. There was little difference in the quality of the stock offered, as compared with the preceding days of the week. There were a few choice droves, but choice droves were the exception, the larger portion coming under the heads of "medium" and "fair," for which the prevailing prices were $4.50@5.25. Stock steers were again in active demand, and for the more desirable lots prices ruled a shade higher than on the opening days of the week, $4.50@4.62½ being paid in several instances. Butchers' stuff was inquired for to a fair extent, and sales were effected chiefly at $3.75@4.50. The market closed firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.15
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,150 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
122	choice steers	1,362	$6.00
19	butchers' stuff	942	3.60
20	butchers' stuff	900	3.87½
19	good shipping steers	1,253	5.37½
46	choice shipping steers	1,404	6.00
16	butchers' stock	945	4.00
16	stock steers	1,091	4.25
19	stock steers	1,190	4.60
36	good steers	1,156	5.00
19	light fleshy steers	1,087	4.95
17	Texans	1,041	4.50
18	Texans	1,033	4.50
14	choice steers	1,420	6.00
12	medium steers	1,356	4.75
20	fat steers	1,220	5.00
11	stock steers	982	4.37½
16	stock steers	1,110	4.25
36	smooth steers	1,135	5.25
37	smooth steers	1,098	5.20
48	medium steers	1,224	4.90
19	stock steers	1,067	4.25
19	stock steers	914	4.00
11	medium steers	1,146	4.75
18	smooth steers	1,261	5.20
27	stockers	863	3.75
9	medium steers	1,321	4.60
11	butchers' stock	959	3.80
17	stockers	890	4.12½
15	stockers	993	4.45
18	choice stockers	1,029	4.62½
47	good steers	1,240	5.25
17	smooth steers	1,163	5.00
31	smooth steers	1,250	5.35
46	choice steers	1,404	6.00
31	choice steers	1,356	5.85

HOGS—The market for this class of stock was without important change, either in tone or in prices. The receipts were light, and with a good demand sellers were enabled to clear the pens, and at very full rates, sales being effected at $4.20@4.30 for common light coarse and mixed lots, at $4.35@4.45 for medium to good grades, and at $4.50@4.75 for good to strictly choice. The market closed firm at the above range of prices. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	226	$4.40	51	240	$4.40	51	219	$4.35
38	193	4.40	57	300	4.50	60	222	4.00
53	208	4.35	54	278	4.50	56	209	4.35
106	200	4.40	53	201	4.50	45	202	4.40
74	170	4.40	49	216	4.35	54	209	4.40
77	211	4.45	54	209	4.30	65	272	4.50
62	214	4.40	52	273	4.50	51	218	4.40
59	270	4.40	63	210	4.40	58	176	4.40
63	227	4.40	50	229	4.30	52	224	4.40
52	195	4.35	69	227	4.40	52	235	4.50
52	249	4.60	57	199	4.40	52	360	4.70
52	259	4.65	62	233	4.35	55	264	4.75
50	273	4.75	62	210	4.30	49	259	4.60
105	199	4.40	53	216	4.30	53	242	4.55
57	259	4.40	54	260	4.35	48	187	4.37½
57	219	4.10	82	213	4.35			

SHEEP—Under a better demand, there was a firmer tone to the sheep market to-day, and the slight reduction suffered yesterday was recovered. Both local and Eastern buyers bought liberally, and about everything was picked up, sales making at $4.50@4.75 for common; at $5.00@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.25 for good to strictly choice. The market closed firm.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
72	102	$6.00	72	75	4.75
171	97	5.75	21	109	6.75
81	80	5.15	83	89	5.25
77	100	6.75	129	91	5.25
161	91	5.75	169	101	6.37½

The following is Secretary Williams' official report of the receipts and shipments of live stock for the month of February:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H'rses
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.	7,136	44,351	3,065	287
Illinois Central R. R.	7,554	29,449	4,322	305
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	10,460	99,994	15,115	298
Chicago & Northwestern R. R.	4,329	38,634	4,223	282
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	5,000	22,588	3,088	71
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	113	384	227	..
Michigan Central R. R.	30	800	496	18
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern R. R.	69	1,058	1,050	11
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.	74	299	....	..
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes R. R.	541	2,131	1,017	1
Driven in	190	135	2	..
Total	41,087	369,236	31,883	1,400

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	H'rses
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C	12,836	20,222	12,827	391
Michigan Central	8,539	21,462	5,344	..
Lake Shore & M. S	13,312	52,352	102	310
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L	775	521	191	..
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	362	....	143	..
Illinois Central	342	52	143	..
Chicago & Northwestern	295	56	198	95
Chicago & St. Louis	1,096	....	52	40
Chicago, Burl'ton & Quincy	1,083	....	....	1
Total	36,146	104,665	25,348	1,123

The following table exhibits the movements of live and dressed hogs during the past four months, the regular packing season:

		Received.	Shipped.
Live—November		368,786	113,643
	December	456,831	67,430
	January	361,935	79,337
	February	268,236	104,668
Total		1,465,768	364,138
Total Dressed		237,584	134,561
Total		1,693,352	498,699
		498,699	
Left for packing		1,194,653	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—11:15 a. m.—Receipts last six days, 45,000 quarters, 20,000 being American. Flour, 25@27s. Winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s 3d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 56s 6d. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—1:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—Extra—Pork, 56s.

LONDON, March 1—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds, '62s, 91¾; '65s, 92¾; '67s, 92¾; 10-40s, 88½. Tallow, 47s 9d@48s.

PARIS, March 1.—Rentes, 56f 20c.

Increase of specie in the Bank of France during the week, 5,000,000f.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 11d; Orleans, 11¼d. Sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Advices from Manchester less favorable, and cause a decline. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 25s@27s. Corn, 28s. Pork, 56s. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 32s; short ribs, 32s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 38 cars, or 498 head—making 2,259 head since Monday, against 2,515 for same time last week. Market inactive, and firm, at full prices; few extras and fancy steers selling at 12½@13c, and common to fair at 10@11c, including 34 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, at $81.00 per head; 33 do, 7 cwt, at 11½c per lb; 47 do, 6½ cwt, at 11c; 37 do, 7 cwt, at 10½c; 30 Ohio, 6 cwt, at 11½@12½c, and 42 do, 8½ cwt, at 11½@13c.

Sheep—Thirteen cars, or 2,147 head, arrived, making 10,736 head since Monday, against 9,747 head for the same time last week. Market fair and prices unchanged. The offerings included better sheep than have been before offered this season. Four car-loads sold at 9½@9½c ₱ lb; 1 car at 9¼c; 1 car at 9½c; and 8 cars at 7½@8½c. Poor to common sheep are quoted at 6@7c.

Swine—Fifteen cars, or 1,980, hogs were received, making 12,980 since Monday, against 14,045 the same time last week. Two cars of poor light Ohios, 110 lbs average, sold alive at 4½c ₱ lb. Good hogs are quoted at 5@5½c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 5,200; good cattle scarce and in demand. Common and medium plentiful and a shade lower; market dull and dragging at last week's prices, with a prospect of a decline of ½c to-morrow. J. Monroe sold 17 Illinois, av. 1,300 lbs, at 6¾c; M. Gallice do 18 Missouri, av. 1,000 lbs, at 5¼c; do. 15 Illinois, av. 1,400 lbs, at 8c; Henry Rosenthal sold 20 Illinois, av. 1,130 lbs, at 5¾c; do 30, av. 1,140 lbs, at $5.80; do 75, av. 1,240 lbs, at $6.00 to $6.40; do 16, av. 1,400 lbs, at 6¾c; J. Fisher sold 10 Texas av 1,200, at 5½c; 19 Canada, av 1,130, at 5¾c; G. Eubank 20 Illinois, av 1,350, at 6½c; F Eastman 17 extra Illinois, av 1,500, at 6½c; 17, av 1,300, at 6¾c; S. Green 17 Illinois, av 1,180, at 5½c.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000, of poor quality. Market strong and active; prices ½c higher than last week on good sheep. Fine wool, 7@9½c; coarse, 7@8c.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000. All shipped through. Dressed dull; nothing doing; nominally 5½@6½c for heavy, and 6½@6¾c for pigs.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Dry Goods market exhibits symptoms of renewed activity and buoyancy. To-day ingrain and other makes of carpets have advanced from 2½ to 5 cents per pound, and this advance will probably extend to foreign makes. Bright's tapestries are already up to $1.25@1.27½.

Lowell extra 3 ply to $1.60; Hartford do to $1.67½; Imperial 3 ply $1.60; do superfine $1.35; Philadelphia ingrains are up to 80@95. In cotton goods there is a gradual hardening, and adjusting of rates, while the woollen goods market exhibits signs of buoyancy.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.27½; No. 2, $1.23½. Oats firm; No. 2, 31½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 39c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 1, 73c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 59c.

HOGS—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet and weak for lower grades; others firm; super winter, $5.75@6.00; extra, $6.20@6.25; XX, $7.00@7.75. Wheat fair demand and higher for spring; No. 2 Chicago, $1.39; winter, dull; No. 3, $1.70. Corn firm; No. 2 and yellow on track, 39c; No. 2 in elevator, 40@41c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 82c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Lower, at 86c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and lower. Pork, $12.75 cash for seller April and buyer April. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear sides, 7½@7½c, latter on orders. Lard lower, to sell small lots; prime steam, 8½@8⅝c; round lots city held at 8½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.00@4.50; very light, $3.75.

CATTLE—Quiet; $2.50@5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; a shade lower; amber Michigan, $1.55½@1.55¾; No. 1 red, $1.58. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 46c; low do, 45½c. Oats dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.30@5.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 700 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat very dull, and 2c lower; No. 1 red winter, $1.57; No. 2, $1.48. Corn dull; held at 51@52c; cars, on track, 48c. Oats steady at 42c.

PETROLEUM—Refined strong and somewhat better; 21½c for car lots; 23@23½c for small lots; crude nominal.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—TOBACCO—Active at full prices.

COTTON—Dull; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Grain quiet and prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $7.40@7.60. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1.65@1.67. Corn steady at 45@46c. Rye firm; 90@93c. Oats steady; 40@45c. Others unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $12.75. Lard dull at 8⅝@8½c, asked. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales of shoulders at 4½c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear held at 6½c. Bacon steady as regards sides; sales at 7@7½c for clear rib and clear; shoulders dull at 5½c.

WHISKEY—Steady; sales at 84@85c, the latter the prevailing rate.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March. 1.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.15@6.50; common to good extra, $6.70@7.00; good to choice, $7.05@7.60; white wheat Western extra, $7.60@7.85; extra Ohio, $6.95@7.65; extra St. Louis, $7.00@9.50. Rye flour a shade easier, $4.10@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 24,500 bu; good to choice No. 2 spring, in store, $1.54@1.56; common No. 1 spring, delivered, $1.60; winter red Western at $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, 93@95c. Barley scarce and firm; Canada West, $1.12½@1.14. Malt unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts, 67,000 bu. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8⅝@9⅛c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@65c. Rice dull; 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@13½c; refined, 22½@23½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 84c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.12@14.00, $13.50; prime, $12.00; new prime mess, $13.75@13.87½; mess for March, April, and May, $14.00; June, $14.10. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles quiet; short ribs, 7c; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9⅛c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@23c; State, 23@37c.

CHEESE—Firm; 14½@17½c.

WHISKEY—More active; 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn very dull; Western, 55c. Oats firm; white, 55c.

WHISKEY—Dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat firm. Corn firmer; yellow, 63@64c. Oats dull; Western, 51@53c. Rye steady at 95c@1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13.25@14.00. Bulkmeats dull and unchanged. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6½@6⅝c; sides, 7½c; clear-rib, 8c; hams, 13@14c. Lard quiet at 9½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; superfine, $6.00; XX, $7.00; XXX, $8.00@8.25. Corn very scarce; mixed, 73c; white, 85c. Oats easier at 54@55c. Bran declined at $1.00.

HAY—Easier; prime, $29.50; choice, $31.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; mess offering at $14.50. Bacon dull at 6¾@7½@8½c. Hams; sugar cured, 11½@11½c. Lard in demand for export; tierce, 9½c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; common, 7½@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@9½c; strictly prime, 10½c; molasses quiet and unchanged; strictly prime, 62c; coffee, 20@22c.

WHISKEY—90c@$1.00.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE CAMPAIGN.

Political interest just now centres in the Gubernatorial canvass in New Hampshire, and, as both the leading parties in the State are better organized than ever before, the contest is proportionately more lively and interesting. The speeches of Senators Conkling and Morton in the French arms debate have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed broadcast throughout the State. Stump-speakers are going into the field. Hon. Henry Wilson is already there, and it is reported that Secretary Boutwell will find time to make a speech or two next week. To offset Carpenter, the South Carolina Democrat, who is stumping the State for Weston, the Republicans have sent on District Attorney Corbin, of South Carolina, who has been identified with the Ku-Klux prosecutions; Colonel McKee, of Kentucky; C. H. Porter, of Virginia, and W. D. Clagett, of Montana. Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, will also shortly take the field. The Democrats are also pouring in their best speakers, from New England and other sections of the country, while the Labor-Reform party, which polls in that State between 1,500 and 2,000 votes, and plays an important part as a balance of power, is also vigorously at work under the auspices of Mr. Trevellick, President of the National Labor Union. Every artifice known in political strategy is brought to bear by both parties, one of the most indefensible of which was that of a Democratic candidate in the town of Franklin. When Governor Harriman was to speak in that town, the candidate bought several hundred tickets to a negro minstrel show, and freely distributed them among the voters, to keep them away from the Republican rally. The artifice succeeded, and Governor Harriman's audience was very seriously reduced by the large attendance at the Ethiopian entertainment.

If this election (which occurs on the 12th of March) did not come so near to a Presidential campaign, and were simply one of local significance, there could be but little doubt that Mr. Straw, the Republican candidate, would be elected by the popular vote, notwithstanding the reverse of last year, and the prestige which Governor Weston has secured, growing out of it. The disaffection in the Republican ranks, however, and the increasing strength of the Labor Reformers, may combine to prevent an election by the popular vote, and throw it into the Legislature. Both parties seem to regard this not only as possible but quite probable, and are therefore directing their efforts more to make the complexion of the Legislature favorable to themselves than to elect their candidates directly. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which is near enough to the scene of the contest to form an intelligent opinion of the results, predicts that the choice of Governor will depend upon the Legislature, and that the Legislature will be Republican. It claims that the House will this year go Republican by from ten to twenty majority, and, in regard to the Senate, says:

> Last year a majority of the eleven Senators chosen by the people were Democrats, standing 6 to 5. But one of the Democrats died, and his successor turned out to be a Republican; so that the Democrats, although they elected their Senator in the First District by vote of the two houses, did not get a majority of the Senate. This year both the doubtful Districts of 1871—the First and the Tenth—are pretty sure to elect Republican Senators, making that branch stand 7 to 5, and, perhaps, 8 to 4, and giving a decided Republican majority.

If the Republican candidate cannot be elected on the popular vote, the result of the Presidential election in New Hampshire will be doubtful. Anti-Grant Republicans are numerous in the Granite State, and it is expected that the vote of the Labor-Reform party will virtually be thrown into the scales in the interests of the Democratic party. The vote of the State for the past four years has not been particularly encouraging. We append the figures below. The majorities are all Republican, except that of last year:

1868. For President, Rep.....6,967
1869. For Governor, Rep.....3,773
1870. For Governor, Rep.....1,453
1871. For Governor, Dem.....808

THE FREE LIBRARY.

The Free Library bill only awaits the Governor's signature to become a law, and, as it has the emergency clause attached, to go into effect immediately. It passed the Senate on Thursday, without further amendment, and has probably been signed before this will reach the eyes of our readers, as there is no room for any possible objection to any of its provisions. Few bills have been so carefully matured. In its preparation, the framers had the benefit of the workings of various free library systems in Eastern and Western cities; of the discussions of the project both in the press and public meetings held in this city after the fire; of careful consideration by the Citizens' Committee appointed at these meetings; and finally, of thorough examination and discussion of all its features, both in the Senate and House. As some of our readers may not yet be familiar with the bill, we reproduce a few of its most important provisions: It vests the power in the Mayor of appointing, with the approval of the Council, a Board of nine Directors, to be selected from the citizens at large, with reference to their fitness for such office, and provides that not more than one member of the City Council shall be a member of the Board at any one time. These Directors hold office one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the 1st of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting cast lots for their respective terms,—the Mayor, with the consent of the Council, having power to remove any Director for misconduct or neglect of duty. The Board has exclusive care of the Library and control of the expenditures; also the power to purchase grounds and erect a building, and to appoint a Librarian and assistants, and is obliged to make an annual report on the second Monday of June. The funds received for the Library are to be deposited in the City Treasury, to the credit of the Library Fund, and will be kept apart from other city funds, and drawn upon by the proper city officers only upon the properly-authenticated vouchers of the Library Board. The bill also makes the Chicago Library, as well as all other libraries established under its provisions, forever free, in the towns or cities where they are located, subject to such conditions as the Board may establish, and gives the Common Council power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing any injury upon the Library or its grounds and other property, and for injury to, or failure to return, any book belonging to the Library.

It is only necessary now to urge prompt action upon the part of the city authorities in setting the machinery at work, so that the public may avail itself of the privileges conferred by the bill. The noble contribution of the English authors and other gentlemen in that country, to whom we are indirectly indebted for the very existence of our Library, and which will form the nucleus of its literary treasures, is already on its way. The proper officers should be appointed at once, so that they may set to work to secure the old Post Office building for a Library site, or, failing in that, some other eligible location, so that the Library may not be one of name alone. The moment that the Board is organized, the location secured, and the English books received, the Library will commence to grow. In this connection it is in order both to congratulate our citizens that the Library is at last an accomplished fact, and to signify their gratitude to the members of the General Assembly for establishing it upon such an excellent basis.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Various plans are proposed in Congress for protecting foreign authors from having their works printed by American publishers. The plain and obvious duty of Congress is to request the Executive to negotiate an international treaty securing protection reciprocally to American and foreign authors against the printing of the works of either in the country of the other without due compensation. The number of American authors whose works are republished in England and over all Europe without compensation is becoming very considerable, and is yearly increasing. The objection that an international copyright will make English-written books as dear in America as they are in England seems to us unfounded. English copyrighted books when first published are dear, mainly because they are expensively published on heavy paper and with elegant bindings, on purpose to give them an aristocratic sale among the nobility, in which case the masses are sure to buy them at any price. At least, this has been the tone of feeling among English publishers until very recently. In America, a few books are published in this way, in pure imitation of the English fashion, but the mass of them, including all that are of any value, are published with an eye to the sale of the greatest number of copies, and not to the largest possible profit on each copy. This applies as much to our copyrighted books as to any others. Besides, if we are going to undertake to be honest, it is not necessary to show that in all cases it is cheaper to pay for what we get than it would be to steal it.

Several substitutes for such a treaty have been proposed, but none of them very fully meet the case. A writer in the New York *Evening Post*, whose plan has been embodied in a bill by Senator Sherman, proposes, as an American copyright law for foreign authors, that all American publishers be free to publish all foreign works upon paying the author 5 per cent on the cost of publication. The moral objection to this is, that Congress assumes to set a price on the work of a foreign author, which it has no more right to do than an American publisher. Indeed, it is stated that American publishers are generally paying of their own accord to foreign authors of note 10 per cent on their gross sales, and sometimes 10 per cent on the retail price of their entire editions, the latter being about six times as much as the above bill of Senator Sherman proposes.

It is probable that, under an international copyright law, the compensation paid by publishers to such leading writers as Dickens, George Eliot, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, Tennyson, and the like, would not be greater than the sums American publishers have already paid them for a simple letter to the public requesting that no other publisher shall publish them. Yet we do not see that such compensation prevents the works of all these authors from being sold as cheaply as they can be printed, and cheaply enough for the wants of every reader in the country.

THE LAKE FRONT QUESTION.

The resolution proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Common Council, in favor of letting the three railroads have the three lake-front squares lying east of Michigan avenue and north of Monroe street for depot uses, expresses now the unanimous wish of the people of the city, and of owners on the lake-front, with, possibly, one or two exceptions. Now that Michigan avenue, to a point a long way south of Monroe street, is to be inevitably devoted to business purposes, no substantial or sensible opposition exists anywhere to the acquisition of these three squares by the railway companies for a use which will increase, by a large percentage, the value of all the lake-front property in the vicinity. Indeed, the erection of such a depot in this locality is indispensable to the preservation of the values of the adjacent property. The mode proposed by the Committee to disentangle the snarl that this matter has got into is, that the temporary injunction granted by the United States Courts against the occupation of these squares for railway uses be modified so as to enable said companies to acquire or condemn such squares for depot uses. The injunction was granted under the supposition that the United States, having granted the property to the city on the condition that it was to remain open as public ground, must have some title in them if their use was to be changed. It has since been made to appear clearly that the United States has no interest in them, and that its discontinuance of the whole suit in which the injunction was obtained would be eminently proper, and the simplest mode of disposing of the injunction.

If the railroads are allowed by this means to take possession of the squares, the city may then accept the $200,000 which has heretofore been lying in the hands of ex-Comptroller Kimball, as part payment, or the companies can obtain the sum from him and pay it to the city. It is exceedingly desirable that the muddle which has existed in regard to the title to these squares should be thus finally disposed of, and that the squares themselves should be applied to a purpose as advantageous to the people of the city, and to the interests of commerce, as to railways. If anything further is to be desired in this regard, it would be that some arrangement might be entered into whereby all the passenger depots in the city might be united in one grand central depot on or including this location. Such a depot would be, of course, the largest, busiest, and most imposing in the world.

THE PAPAL FLIGHT.

The statement is renewed that President Thiers has again offered the Pope a residence and shelter in France, and it is added that the Emperor of Austria has tendered him a castle within his dominions. The story of a contemplated removal to Malta has frequently been related. In past ages, the retirement or expulsion of the Pope from Rome was of frequent occurrence, but the formal removal of the Papal See from that city occurred but once. It was then removed to Avignon, in France, where it remained for seventy years. The experiment was not a successful one. It resulted in repeated schisms, and gradually changed the composition of the government of the Church from an Italian to a French College of Cardinals. The political question involved in the election of Popes and in the appointment of Cardinals turned upon the question of going back to Rome or remaining at Avignon. When at last the Pope, elected on the Avignon platform, decided to go back to Rome, a majority of the Cardinals refused to go, and they elected a Pope at Avignon, and then, for half a century or more, there was a set of Popes at Avignon and another at Rome, each claiming to be the true one, each recognized by a part of the world, each having a College of Cardinals, and each excommunicating the other as an impostor and schismatic. It is true that at that time the Pope was recognized as one of the political monarchs of Europe, having large territorial dominions, whose alliance was deemed of the first importance. This condition of things no longer exists. The nations of Europe have all witnessed the destruction of his political power without a protest, and all have substantially advised him to submit, telling him that he was better off without political power than with it, which he cannot "see." A transfer of the Papacy at this time will have little or no political effect, though it may, and probably will, as before, end in breaking up the exclusively Italian organization of the "Sacred College." Outside of this Italian body there is hardly any interest felt in the Church, whether the Pope is King or not; the breaking down of the Italian domination would probably lead to the introduction, to some extent, of the representative system, whereby the Catholic people of all other countries would have some voice in the executive councils of the Church. When the Papal See was removed to Avignon it was done to punish the Romans, who seemed to survive the affliction. If now removed to punish Italy, it is possible that Italy will in time be indifferent whether it is ever returned to Rome or not.

Will Senators Conkling, Morton, and Carpenter now rise to a question of privilege, and explain to the country why they have plunged the Senate into an angry maelstrom of excitement over the question of investigating the sale of arms to the French, which investigation they have at last voted for? Did the two weeks of discussion convince them that the investigation was proper? or had they believed it proper even when talking against it? or did they believe it improper when they voted for it? One or the other of those three horns of the dilemma must the Senators take, and upon either they would find themselves impaled. And, by the way, might it not be well to investigate by what authority these gentlemen assume to speak for the Administration? It cannot be by virtue of familiarity with its affairs, for both in the San Domingo and Custom House jobs, as well as in this French arms sale, they seem to know less than anybody else concerning the transactions they assume to defend. Is it by direct authority of the President? If so, they should see that hereafter his instructions shall be accompanied by the information required to carry them out.

We publish a note from W. R. Holloway, Esq., of Indianapolis, disputing certain statement of ours concerning the services rendered by Senator Morton to the Republican party. It appears from Mr. Holloway's statement that Mr. Morton joined the Republican party as soon as it was formed. We make this correction cheerfully.

Mr. Holloway also states that Mr. Morton was not an Andy Johnsonite down to about the time when that worthy went swinging around the circle. We remember very distinctly that Mr. Morton made speeches, and gave his influence to Johnson and "my policy" long after the leading Republicans in Congress had abandoned him as an apostate who was bent upon reconstructing the South on an ex-rebel basis.

Mr. Holloway believes that we are now ready to admit that the Ku-Klux law was a wise and humane measure. On the contrary, we think that it was an unjustifiable and flagrant violation of the Constitution, and one which, if attempted to be enforced in the State of Indiana, would not only unseat Senator Morton in the next election, but utterly destroy the Republican party in that State.

The Trustees of the Peabody Fund for the London Poor have just published their annual report for 1871. The statement shows that the liberal gifts of the American banker have been placed in wise and careful hands. There are three separate donations accounted for, £150,000, given in 1867, £200,000, which became available in 1869, and £150,000, which will become available in 1873. With the first sum named ground was bought in six different quarters of London and five buildings put up, which now accommodate 600 families. The remaining site will be built upon soon. The rents from the five buildings amounted, at the close of last year, to £33,000, over and above all expenses. With a part of the second sum given, the Trustees bought two plats of land, and are now putting up on one of them a pile of brick and stone that will comfortably lodge 300 families. Twice that number of applications have already been made. The Trustees have managed, without increasing the rents, to give additional comforts and conveniences to the occupants of this last building, especially in regard to water, heating, and ventilation. It is encouraging to see such a noble charity so nobly managed. The abstract of the report before us does not mention the effect upon the tenant of the vast change in the method of living, but it has been stated that the decrease not only of deaths, but of crime among them, since they were admitted to these spacious, airy, and clean quarters, has been wonderful. It would be an interesting study to compare the good done by the money spent in this way, and by an equal amount lavished in the usual indiscriminate charity. We are at a loss to account for the comparative failure of Miss Burdett-Coutts' efforts to supplement Mr. Peabody's provision of clean homes by providing clean stores. Two years ago, Miss Coutts built a magnificent market, the stalls in which were offered to butchers, grocers, and other small tradesmen for less rent than they were paying for their ill-lighted, inconvenient, and wretchedly unclean stores. To the amazement of everybody, the splendid building stood unoccupied. It was only by finally giving the stalls rent-free that part of them were taken, and we believe that, even up to this time, the market has never been taxed to its full capacity.

The agitation for University reform in England is bringing to light some curious facts. When the system of religious tests was first attacked, a great outcry was made. It was claimed that this was the corner-stone of the whole edifice. Now, however, that the corner-stone has been well-nigh entirely removed, the rest of the building seems to stand as firmly as before. It has long been said that the religious education afforded by Oxford and Cambridge was a mere sham; but the authorities have always pointed triumphantly to the Scriptural examination, which every undergraduate had to pass in order to get his degree. It seems, however, that the examination was a sham on a par with the instruction. Some inquisitive person attended the one last held at Oxford, and has published a few of the answers given. One under-graduate was asked the name of the first King of Israel. After a few moments' thought he hesitatingly replied "Saul," and then, noticing the gleam of satisfaction on the examiner's face and wishing to strengthen his lucky guess, he added, "also called Paul." Another was asked to mention "the two instances recorded in Scripture of the lower animals speaking." A natural association of ideas caused the speedy reply, "Balaam's ass." "That is one, sir; what is the other?" The brown study that ensued was relieved by a gleam of satisfaction, as the victim answered: "The whale, sir. The whale said unto Jonah, 'Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian.'"

There is a happy land, far away, where the Englishman and the Hindoo take turns in inflicting upon each other the favorite barbarities of Christendom and Pagandom. India has seen many disturbances and many wars, but perhaps the most amazing of all the latter is the one which has just been finished by the surrender to the British troops of the whole Waziri tribe, men, women, and children. The conflict began some time since. The Waziris had a complaint to make and made it, which was all the good it did them. Then they revolted, won a small victory, seized cattle and other booty, and fled to the hills. When they were finally dislodged and conquered, the great mass of them were pardoned, but the leaders were sent to jail. The cause of the whole revolt has been discovered to be that the local English authorities, some of whom had been in their places for years, did not understand a word of the Waziri language. All communication between the rulers and the ruled was by means of interpreters from another tribe, who were hostile to the Waziris, and deliberately misrepresented their grievances. The Lieutenant Governor of the province rebukes the rebellious savages severely, and passes mild censure on the subordinates, whose ignorance is really responsible for the entire loss of property and life.

The Berlin *Volks Zeitung* describes some remarkable scenes at a late funeral at Konigswinter. It was the burial of Herr Mosler, a royal notary, a man of much repute, and a devout Catholic, who had, however, refused to accept the dogma of Papal infallibility. As a result of this exercise of reason, no clergyman attended the funeral, no bell was tolled, no church was opened, and the coffin was carried through the streets in full view, because it was impossible to get the immense pall ordinarily used as a cover. Crowds of street boys and bigots followed the procession, crying out, "Here comes the Pope's foe! Here comes fat fodder for hell!" Some of the men who had been hired as bearers joined in the cry. Before the house of a friend of Herr Mosler, also an "Old Catholic," the mob stopped the coffin and yelled, "Here's a nice cold bite for the Devil," and other kindred bits of information. The body of the old man was at last deposited in the grave. The next Sunday his soul was cursed from all the Catholic pulpits of the town. Such excesses are very rare among Germans, and show that the feeling between the "Old Catholics" and the "New Catholics" is becoming more bitter than heretofore.

The Count de Chambord, the heir of the Legitimist line of the Bourbons, has a troublous time in Europe. After a lifetime of waiting, he is now expecting to be called to the throne. He cannot live in France until he is invited there, and it would seem that the people of other countries have such a dislike of his candidature that they make his residence among them intolerable. He belongs to an unfortunate family. His uncle, the King, was decapitated; his cousin, the heir, murdered. His father was dethroned and expelled, and, since 1830, he has been a wanderer, waiting for something to turn up. While he has lived almost unnoticed during all this time, the moment he seeks the French throne he becomes an object of popular dislike. His residence in Antwerp having become distasteful to the populace, he has sought repose at the Hague. In the meantime, the Princes of the Orleans line are in France, and have the advantage of being on the spot, ready to avail themselves of any offer or opportunity that may be presented. Taken altogether, this King-seeking business in France is becoming very disgusting. Unfortunate France among her other troubles, is pursued by these contending Bourbons, seeking to be made Kings of the nation, each claiming to be the great original holding the warrant by Divine right to rule that people. Each opposes the other as an impostor. If this controversy continues much longer, the whole business of Kingship will fall into contempt in *la belle France*.

Robert Buchanan published, some time ago, a collection of Vanity Fair rhymes, in which the quaint illustrations, without being marvellously good, are much better than the text. Still, the work, as a whole, has a rythmical jingle about it, and a kindly humor that makes us regret the more the insertion of a perfectly wanton and uncalled-for insult to President Lincoln. While the author is walking among the booths of the show, he sees a sign, which he thus describes:

> Painted there—
> Wild of feature,
> Covered with hair;—
> "The missing link"
> Between monkey and mortal."

After some more doggerel there comes the explanation:

> This is a Yankee, and in he went,
> And recognized, to his wonderment,
> In the "missing link—to be seen for a cent,"
> The last—American President!

This is, doubtless, very funny and very witty, and it is, of course, mere provincial prejudice that interferes with our hearty appreciation of the rhymester's little joke. Only, we cannot help remembering the pretence to purity of tone that the attacker of "The Fleshly School of Poetry" has so recently made, and we may be pardoned for thinking that it is a false pretence.

The heaviest blows against the Administration of M. Thiers seem to be dealt by M. Victorien Sardou's comedy, *Rabagas*. It is Imperialism, very thinly disguised, and created a riot on its first performance. Some time since, the cable despatches told us that M. Thiers had varied his suppression of newspapers by strangling this comedy, but this must have been a mistake, for its representation still goes on. In the usual French fashion, part of the people are trying to supplement the Government by doing what it is unwilling to do. Several attempts have been made to pack the house and hiss the actors off the stage, and once or twice the play had to be given up. The latest manifestation of this spirit was a few days since, when a cohort of Republicans filed the gallery and the theatre with their whistling. For some time they "stopped the dramatic preaching of Imperialism by vigorously-monotonous outbursts of Republican melody." When, however, they had thus amused themselves for twenty minutes, and showed no signs of exhaustion, the police were summoned. Even then the enthusiasts had to be put out before they would stop.

Some industrious antiquary has made a careful study of the vital statistics of Europe, and discovered that the annual death-rate is one out of every forty-two. The mortality is largest in France,—one out of thirty-two,—and, curiously enough, smaller in England, where each year one person out of forty-six dies. The figures on which these statements depend cover the twenty years from 1850 to 1870. Their great peculiarity is that they make the death-rate in Europe nearly double that of the United States. It appears, however, that the annual death-rate in this country is but one out of eighty-one. Of course, such sweeping statements can at best only approximate to the truth. Massachusetts is the only State in the Union that has kept vital statistics long enough and carefully enough to warrant any one in taking them as a sure basis for argument. However, the amazing number of Revolutionary soldiers and century-old Africans who are continually revealing their existence to the country press, is proof positive that longevity is by no means uncommon among us.

PERSONAL.

Major Richard I. Dodge, of the Third Infantry, easily beats in billiards everybody about the hotels in Washington.

—S. B. Chittenden, of New York, is deriving great benefit from his sojourn in Nassau, N. P.

—Five lives of James Fisk, Jr., are already issued, and more are threatened.

—Mrs. Chandler is still giving parlor lectures to ladies in Washington, in support of the marital relation.

—Ephraim and Louisa Funk, of Buffalo, lost three robust children by spotted fever between Feb. 9 and Feb. 25.

—Matt Morgan, Frank Leslie's cartoonist, was formerly a scene painter at Drury Lane Theatre.

—Miss Addie Bowles, of Ashford, Conn., is afflicted with a cancerous fungus on the eye eighteen inches in circumference.

—Three young men of Hawkinsville, Ga., ate seventy-one oranges at a sitting the other day. The champion got away with twenty-seven.

—Parma Weldon, a blacksmith of Elyria, O., can drive a horse nail home in three taps with the hammer.

—The Hon. Samuel Galloway is lying very ill, at his residence, in Columbus, O., with consumption, and there are grave doubts about even a temporary improvement of his health.

—Wm. R. Lloyd, discharged from the New Haven Custom House on the advent of Collector Northrop, has most creditably passed an examination for a vacancy now existing, and will be reappointed.

—The highest salary paid in this country to a lady teacher is said to be given to Miss Anna C. Brackett, Principal of the St. Louis Normal School,—$3,500 a year.

—Captain John McGrath died in Mobile on Wednesday. He was Commander of the Emerald Confederate Guards during the war, and since held the office of City Tax Collector.

—A Philadelphia gentleman has sent his two daughters to a Virginia lady to be educated, which fact excites gratification in the Old Dominion.

—A native of Madras, in Hindostan, teaches school at Lafayette, Ind. Three idols, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, form the chief decorations of her apartments.

—A jovial husband and wife in Rutland, Vt., had a race the other day, in separate turnouts, through the principal streets. The lady came in a chignon ahead.

—Ariosa, a young Cuban of fine attainments and noble character, was recently shot by the Spanish troops, preferring death to the alternative of entering the Spanish army.

—Rev. E. E. Hale is always doing something out of his beaten track. His latest innovation is a vesper service on week days. And the experiment succeeded, like everything he takes hold of.

—Dr. Slade, the medium, astonished a Hartford reporter by making the "spirits" tug at his clothes, run slate pencils up his sleeves, steal his handkerchief, and behave generally in any but a spiritual fashion.

—A well known auctioneer of Washington, at a clearing-out sale of goods, disposed of his own set of harness, and knew nothing of his mistake until the time came for him to fix up his nag and go home.

—The name of John Russell Young no longer appears at the head of the New York *Standard*. A Washington letter says he is a constant attendant on the Senate Debates, and forwards leaders by telegraph to the New York *Herald*.

—Judge Barnard, of New York, has actually refused to grant an injunction. It was an application to restrain the defendant from operating a ten-pin alley next to the plaintiff's house. It is believed to be the only injunction that Barnard ever refused, and the surprise and disgust of the plaintiff may be imagined.

—The late Robert Noble, of Halifax, left bequests to an old servant; the poor of his native town, Peebles, Scotland; Mrs. Mooreland's Orphan Asylum, Boston, and twenty-six charitable societies in Halifax. The largest bequest is $200 and the smallest $20. The whole amount is $1,400. He was not wealthy, and left a family.

—Syracuse is the home of a veritable prodigy in the shape of a young man who possesses the power of singing two parts of a tune at the same time. His name is Wesley Arnold, and he is a member of the Syracuse University. He astonished a recent gathering of clergymen by singing clearly and sweetly the bass and soprano of "Old Hundred."

—Mrs. Mary Miller, who rode from Exeter to Pottstown, Pa., on horseback, to attend the funeral observances of George Washington, in that borough, on the 12th of January, 1800, is still living at Mount Airy, Berks County, aged 92, but looks and acts and talks like a young thing of 60, or thereabouts.

—On Wednesday last there arrived in Pittsburgh $39,000 worth of the diamonds originally belonging to the Empress Eugenie, of France. One comb in pearl, and studded with large diamonds, the purchaser sold in New York for $11,000, an advance of $2,000 in gold over what he paid for the glittering bauble in London.

—Dr. John B. Scovel, a prominent citizen of Detroit, died on Wednesday, of congestion of the lungs, aged 64. He was a native of East Haddam, Mass., a graduate of Columbia Medical College; and settled in Detroit in 1832. He leaves three sons and two daughters—one of the former being Harry M. Scovel, a valued member of the editorial staff of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

—Sir Charles Dilke, the young English Republican, has just been married, and his nuptials were characterized by a genuine Republican simplicity. The bridegroom walked quietly to church from one quarter, the bride from another. They met, and were married. Sir Charles did not make a prolonged wedding tour, but took his seat in the House of Commons on its opening night.

—A Philadelphia letter to the Reading *Times* says:

> The other day I saw Oliver Doud Byron, a man 35 years of age, passing along the street with an immense Cochin China hen under his arm. Four years ago he was call-boy and basket-carrier at Ford's Theatre in Baltimore; to-day he is earning $50,000 a year playing a melodrama entitled "Across the Continent." He has carved his way unassisted, and is to-day worth not less than $120,000. I asked him what he was doing with that chicken. "Ah," said he, "you ought to see my stock of poultry; it is as fine as any lord's; it's my weakness to raise chickens, and I sit by the hour, at times, to pet and make them love me."

—Richmond, Va., papers announce the death of Horace L. Kent, a citizen of fifty years' standing, formerly President of the Chamber of Commerce. When the war of secession broke out, he remained true to the old flag, and throughout that fierce struggle, never faltered in his devotion to the cause of the nation; and so highly was he esteemed by his neighbors for the many sterling qualities of his heart and mind, that his political sentiments, though never concealed, subjected him to less censure and persecution than fell to the lot of many others.

—Mr. Mori, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, has been authorized to engage some competent American to go to Japan, assume entire control of the system of public instruction there, and to carry out the details spoken of, in connection with others. In conversation with prominent men in Washington he has been referred to Birdsey G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, as the person most competent to undertake the task. Mr. Mori has sought several interviews with Secretary Northrop, and has at last made him a proposal to go to Japan and assume the duties spoken of. It will require him to make his residence there. The salary named is $10,000 a year in gold. Secretary Northrop holds the matter under advisement and will not act on it for some months.

—Cleveland mourns the loss of ex-Mayor Wm. B. Castle, which occurred on Feb. 28. Prominent among the services rendered by him to the city are the efforts he made, almost unaided, to have the channel cut through from the river to the old river bed, enhancing the value of the property on and about the old river bed and the island millions of dollars, and to perfect which he made, at his own expense, two trips to Washington, to visit an owner of some of the property through which the cut was to be made, and at last, whilst the owner was upon his death-bed, he persuaded him to sell the property. From this sale Mr. Castle was never directly benefitted a dollar, and only so indirectly by the fresh impulse it gave to the city as giving it new facilities as a shipping point on the lakes. He was also one of those who advocated the annexation of the two cities, and urged the building of the Water Works.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Alabama has now in operation six cotton factories.

—Buckingham County, Va., has a pigeon roost four square miles big.

—The Boston *Daily Globe* will be issued on Monday next.

—The colored men of Cairo have discarded the banjo, and make music only on the light guitar.

—Savannah proposes to add to her fire department a Superintendent of horses.

—The town of Lydon, Vt., has expended nearly $40,000 in school buildings within the past five years.

—The Warrenton (Ga.) *Clipper* says that is a favored section of the State for game cocks, fighting dogs, and quarter nags.

—The Cleveland Council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of indecent and lascivious publications, but two members voting against the measure.

—John W. Riddell, of Pittsburgh, has offered in the City Council a resolution looking to the acquisition by the city of old Fort Duquesne, still standing in good preservation at the Point.

—One of the three whale ships hailing from Nantucket was lately sold at Valparaiso, and it is thought doubtful if the other two will ever again enter Nantucket harbor.

—The new club house on Chestnut street, Springfield, Mass., is to be ready for occupancy in about three weeks. It is to be furnished throughout in the most luxurious style.

—The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost $975 per linear yard, the cost of the Hoosac tunnel is about $960, and that of the most expensive in England, the Saltwood, is only $590.

—The Exchange Bank of Vienna has bought the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt*, and now the three most important papers in that city are owned by banks. They are said to correctly reflect public opinion.

—Arrangements have been made at Pittsburgh for transportation for a colony composed of about 300 families, principally hailing from Cumberland County, Pa., on the border of Virginia. They propose to settle at Bunker Hill, Kan., on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

—J. B. Lewis, of Ripley, Me., killed a catamount, on Feb. 11, three feet long, seventeen inches high, and teeth and claws nearly an inch long. His head bore a strong resemblance to that of the tiger. The animal sprang fifteen feet at Mr. Lewis' head, but missed his mark.

—Boston has a plan for a new street, which proposes to diverge from Tremont street at West, cross the Common to Park street Church, thence through the burying ground to Tremont place, across Beacon street to Pemberton square. It will not probably be done this year.

—The submarine telegraph cables in China are suffering from the attacks of some minute crustacean so small as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. Various breaks have been traced to the agency of these animals, who imbed themselves in the gutta percha.

—A Catholic priest in Pittsburgh interdicted the holding of a fair to raise funds for a charitable institution, under the auspices of his congregation, pleading that the practice was anti-christian and surrounded by many temptations to wrong.

—It is said that the reservoir of the Spring Valley Mining Company at Concow Valley, California, is the largest in the world, a computation showing that it contains water enough to make a body thirty miles long, thirty feet wide and twenty feet deep. The dam is eighty feet high.

—The bills of certain physicians in Cleveland for vaccinating the children of the public schools during the small-pox scare, which have been in the crops of the City Fathers for several weeks, have been ordered to be paid whenever the price should be reduced to twenty-five cents per arm—the bills being thirty cents each.

—In the valley of Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, within plain view of the entrance on Elmwood avenue, may be seen an iceberg, or ice mountain, in miniature, which has been formed during the winter by the frost acting upon the water of the fountain located at the place indicated, the ice first forming upon the heap of rocks piled upon the farther side of the basin, and increasing from time to time as the weather became colder.

—Among the passengers from New York, by the steamer "St. Laurent," on Saturday, was Hon. W. D. Snow, well known from his connection with the opposition telegraph lines in this country. Mr. Snow visits England for the purpose of making arrangements for the construction of a new line of cable to connect with the opposition lines here, and to carry messages at reduced rates. A company has already been organized in England.

—On the arrival of the Waterbury train at Hartford, last Wednesday, two ladies stepped upon the platform. One of them, with firm step and quick motion, stepped up to the other, and clenching both hands into her curls and bonnet, pulled sharply and effectively. The bonnet was wrenched away and the hair dishevelled. It was the work of a moment. The attacked party, looking sharply at her retreating antagonist, coolly hurled these words at her: "All right! *Your husband* will pay for a better bonnet than this."

—A magnificent piano, which possesses a history, is shortly to be sold at auction at Metz. This instrument was manufactured for the Prince Imperial of France by the piano manufacturers of that country, and during the war fell into the hands of the Prussians. It was thought that the Emperor William would have restored it to its youthful owner; but, more business-like, it seems that he has determined to put it up at auction for what it will fetch.

—The ingenuity of piety is getting to be almost as suspicious as the other kind. A worthy Baptist, of Boston, anxious to help a denominational school, agreed to leave it $100,000 at his death, if the institution would pay him the interest on $100,000 at 6 per cent up to that event. The shrewdness of it lies in the fact that he could get his life insured for that amount for $4,000 or $5,000, leaving him a very comfortable income besides! That is, for a nice annual revenue of, say, $2,000, he would let any college insure his life for $100,000.

—The only celebration of Washington's birthday at North Adams, Mass., was carried on by the Chinese shoemakers. In the evening they entertained the shop-girls by treating them to refreshments at the shop, and had a display of fire-works, which was immense. The crackers were set off in the Chinese manner, several hundred at a time, making a fearful din. The fire-works were ordered for the New Year celebration, but failed to reach them in time for that event.

—Another great improvement in the Fire Department service, at Louisville, is the application of a lever brake to the reel of the hose carriage, which holds the machinery steady while going to a fire, by the pressure of the brake, instead of the inconvenient straps, which have heretofore been in general use. The first brake was placed on the Weatherford reel; it has proved a success, and the rest will soon be supplied.

—Seals are reported to have struck in about Prospect, N. B., and the fishermen in that region are making a good thing in catching them. One man, named Slaughenwaite, met a curious mishap. He fired at seal, and thinking he had killed it, started in a boat to bring his prize in. On approaching the animal it showed unmistakable signs of life by attacking his boat, tearing out the gunwale and leaving it in a sinking condition. Fortunately he was near a cake of ice on which he supported himself till rescued.

—A bald eagle was observed on Wednesday at Portland, Ky., circling majestically at a great height above the river. Suddenly his gyrations become more rapid, and he seemed to fall like a wandering aerolite riverward. A snow-breasted gull idly clipping the air low down near the water also observed the movement of his majesty, but too late to save itself. One fell swoop of the eagle, and the cruel talons were securely fastened in the gull's body. The eagle was seen quietly bearing his prize to Sand Island, where, selecting the sunniest spot, he deliberately and luxuriously lunched *al fresco*.

—At Paris, Ky., on Saturday night last, four prisoners in the jail, by means of a sharp nail, loosened the bricks in the ceiling of the cell, and made a hole large enough to crawl into the space between the ceiling and roof. They discovered a small trap-door opening into the hall up stairs. Descending through this by means of blankets tied together, two of them gained entrance into a vacant room, and were assisting each other down to the ground by means of their blankets when discovered by the jailer, who charged on them *en deshabille*, with revolver in hand, and drove all back but one, who had gained the ground and made good his escape before discovered.

—The Knoxville *Press* of Feb. 27 says: About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, many of our citizens were awakened by the jarring of the houses, rattling of windows, and a loud noise resembling a roll of thunder, which seemed to come from the northeast and go away to the southwest. That the strange noise was the shock of an earthquake is the general impression. The same mysterious noise and jarring were remarked in different places in the vicinity of the city. To the inmates of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad buildings, it seemed as if some heavy, solid mass had been cast against the structure, or two ponderous masses had come in contact, the concussion causing the building, which is very long, to creak and strain. From reports of residents at Powell's station on the Knoxville Railroad, ten miles from the city, the shock seems to have been heavier than in this immediate neighborhood, one gentleman declaring that he believed it had started all the shingles on the roof of his house, from their fastenings.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Feb. 29, says: "The janitor of the Public Library last evening found on the stairs leading to his apartment, in the fourth story, a small parcel, which had been deposited there since dark. The parcel was addressed in a disguised hand, 'Public Library, Cincinnati,' an attempt having been made to print the address. It was found to contain two books which were the subject of inquiry at the trial of Stephen Morgan, and which he denied having taken or seen. The exterior labels had been removed, but the inner labels were intact. The books disappeared from the library at the same time as the twenty volumes which were found in Mr. Morgan's possession, and they were on the list which Detective Orr took with him to the former's study at Cheviot. All the twenty-four books on that list have been restored to the library except two, 'Owen's Commentary on St. John' and Lord's 'Geognosy, or Facts in Geology.'"

—Ezra Marsh, of Newark, N. J., has just completed a black and gold hearse for the use of the royalty in Havana, that probably excels any manufactured in the world. The hearse was a full-sized oval frame and plate glass, the body with round ends with bent glass, seat with movable hammer-cloth, the exterior ornamented by torches and angels of gold, surmounted by six gold urns of artistic style. The lamps, hub bands, whiffle-tree bands, and all metals, including pole trimmings, were of oroide and plated with gold. The interior is tastefully upholstered in black, white, and gold. The mound is of rosewood and mahogany, elaborately mounted in gold. Inside curtains, with spring fixtures, that shut the coffin from view when required. The order was for the best hearse that could be built in the United States, with no limit to cost, which was $2,000, as it was to compete with one of French manufacture, rejected for the one above described.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Carlinville has eight churches—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Lutheran, German Catholic, Irish Catholic and German Reformed.

—The Circuit Court in Kane County has for nearly three weeks been engaged on the trial of a suit for damages caused by an extension or widening of La Salle street in Aurora.

—Mrs. Trubush, of Urbana, another of the trichina victims, is reported to be at the point of death.

—Jacksonville suspended four of the teachers in her public schools for having been exposed to varioloid.

—The Rushville *Citizen* says that the recent cold weather destroyed the chinch-bug, and the farmers in that vicinity are going to try the experiment of planting spring wheat again.

IOWA.

Sioux City is intensely excited over the reported discoveries of gold in the Black Hills.

—Mrs. Catherine Edwards died at Dubuque on Wednesday, aged 93 years.

—In Whitewater township, last week, Mrs. Cowa prepared a shroud for a daughter whose life was despaired of, but was herself dressed in it for the grave.

—Dr. Orr, of Ottumwa, has been confined to his bed twenty-six days. He knows how it is himself, now.

—Father McNulty, of Council Bluffs, baptized a baby on a passenger train, while running between LeMars and Plymouth Centre. He robed himself in full dress and performed the ceremony with due solemnity.

INDIANA.

John Hewson, ex-Mayor of Evansville, died in that city on Wednesday.

—Several deaths by small-pox have occurred at Huntington.

—Mrs. Harvey Bates, Sr., who has resided in Indianapolis since 1822, died on Wednesday.

—Six out of the twelve editors in Fort Wayne are bachelors, and all ugly.

—Forty-two persons were immersed in the Ohio, at Jeffersonville, last Sunday. About a thousand persons were present to witness the ceremony.

MICHIGAN.

The New Methodist Church at Mason will be dedicated on Sunday.

—Williams Bros., on the Cass River, on the 21st, with one team, hauled the enormous amount of 14,468 feet of logs, the same being loaded on two sleighs.

—The city indebtedness of Jackson is $236,000. It has been decreased $28,000 during the past year.

—There is a free evening school at Wenona which is largely attended by both married and single persons.

—John DeLamator, of Columbia, has a bamboo walking-stick that has been in his family since 1656.

—The Muskegon Gas Company have sufficient pipe laid to supply about half the city, and a good portion of the business quarter is already illuminated with gas.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis capitalists have subscribed the greater portion of the Stock for the new National Bank in that city.

—J. G. Butterfield, of Shakopee, who lost his drafting instruments by fire, has been presented with $350 with which to purchase a new set.

Senator Morton—A Correction.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In an editorial in your issue of the 26th you say:

> Senator Morton, of Indiana, came into the Republican party at a late day, and was an Andy Johnsonite down to about the period when that worthy went swinging around the circle. He then changed front, and became a Radical of the extremest sort. By dint of favoring the most lenient policy toward the South at one time, and the most vindictive policy at another, he has finally engineered his own State into the Democratic column; and, if it is engineered back into the Republican column next October, it will be by the efforts of more prudent men than himself. He is a strong man, and undoubtedly means well by the party, and fancies that the course which has weakened it in Indiana will strengthen it everywhere else. In this we think he is mistaken.

Believing that you do not desire to misrepresent Senator Morton, I beg to correct the statements contained in the above extract. Senator Morton did not "come into the Republican party at a late day; but, upon the contrary, left the Democratic party in 1854, during the excitement upon the Nebraska bill. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention, in February, 1856, that gave birth to the Republican party, and was nominated as the Republican party for Governor of this State in the spring of the same year. He was not "a Johnsonite down to the time when that worthy went swinging around the circle." In the fall of 1865, Senator Morton, then Governor of Indiana, visited Europe for his health, and remained abroad until the spring of 1866. Up to the time he sailed from this country there was no disaffection between the Republican party and President Johnson, but when he returned "Andy" had separated himself from his former political associates. Governor Morton returned to this State, and, in a very few days after his arrival, made a speech in this city, in which he denounced the course of Andrew Johnson, and arraigned the Democratic party before the country, with such honor and truthfulness, for their treachery and disloyalty, that it created more enthusiasm in the ranks of the Republican party, and caused greater demoralization in the ranks of the enemy, than any political speech ever made in the West—over two millions of copies being printed and sold to other States by one establishment in this city alone. He took an active part in the canvass, and the Republican party carried the State in October against Johnson and his policy, by a large majority.

The charge that "he has finally engineered his State into the Democratic column, and if it is engineered back into the Republican column next October it will be by the efforts of more prudent men than himself," is entirely groundless. Indiana has always been a doubtful State, and has only been carried on the "off years" by the Republicans, when there was some great political excitement prevailing throughout the country, and its loss two years ago was due to the general apathy that existed at that time in nearly all of the Northern States. The failure of the Republicans to carry Indiana at that election could no more be attributed to Senator Morton, than could the loss of New York be attributed to Senators Fenton and Conkling.

If the course of Senator Morton has weakened the Republican party in Indiana, no Republican here has found it out, and his party fully approve his course in the Senate, from the trial of Andrew Johnson down to his opposition to the attempts of certain Senators to blacken the character of the Administration and defeat the renomination of President Grant, as has recently been shown by his hearty endorsement by the numerous County Conventions, and the State Convention, which met in this city on the 22d.

I do not desire to defend Senator Morton from attacks by any Senator. He has the ability to take care of himself in that body, and the fact that he almost universally carries his points in the Senate would seem to warrant the belief that he is not always wrong, even if he is fought bitterly by the anti-Administration Senators, as it will hardly be contended that the majority of that body are generally wrong and the anti-Administration Senators right.

I believe THE TRIBUNE is now disposed to admit that the Ku-Klux law was a wise and humane measure, notwithstanding its opposition to the passage of that bill.

Senator Morton has spent the best years of his life in the service of the Republican party, and his friends claim that he has rendered it some service, and point with pride to his record as Governor and Senator, and are willing that they shall be compared with those of the best statesman this country has produced; and that his opinions are entitled to as much respect and consideration as those of any other man. He has been just as honest, faithful, and conscientious in the discharge of his duty as any Senator, and all he or his friends ask is that he may be dealt with fairly and honestly.

A REPUBLICAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28, 1872.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Speech of Reverdy Johnson at Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 28.

The Charles Street M. E. Church was about half filled last evening by an audience assembled in pursuance of a call for a mass meeting to be held on the subject of the Washington Treaty. The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. B. Miles, of Boston, who stated that he appeared as representing the American Peace Association, which included persons of all religious denominations and of every political opinion. Their object was solely to endeavor to maintain peace on earth and promote good will towards men. He concluded by calling on the Hon. Reverdy Johnson to preside over the meeting.

Mr. Johnson requested Rev. Mr. Edwards would deliver prayer, after which Mr. J. said the question they were called on to consider was one both interesting and delicate; interesting because it concerned the peace and prosperity of the whole nation, and delicate because the subject was now under consideration by the representatives of the two countries whose peaceful relations were threatened. He also felt a delicacy in speaking upon this subject, as it might be supposed that he was finding fault with his own Government. He would, however, make no apology, as under a Government founded on the will of the governed he considered it the right and duty of all to express their opinions on all questions involving the prosperity of the nation.

The treaty which was signed at Washington the 8th of May, 1871, between this country and Great Britain by the members of the High Commission was now threatened with failure because Great Britain supposes certain claims now made by the United States were not embraced by or contemplated in the making of the treaty. The United States maintains that these claims are embraced in the treaty, and were so intended.

In order to properly understand the question of difference in regard to the Washington Treaty Mr. J. said it would be necessary to refer to the previous negotiations that had taken place between the two Governments from the Treaty of 1783. He then briefly reviewed the various treaties and their causes down to the period of the one now under consideration. In the summer of 1868 he was appointed Minister to England, and on his being received at the Court frankly told Lord Stanley, now Earl of Derby, the head of Foreign Affairs, that the subject of the rights of naturalized citizens should be first considered. A treaty on this subject was concluded, which was promptly ratified by the Senate. A second treaty on the question of the Northwestern boundary was also concluded, which was not ratified. The third and most important question was the Alabama claims. Mr. J. then gave a statement of the origin of these claims. He stated that during the late unhappy war the Southern States claimed the right to possess a navy, and, not having the facilities for building ships, they established their bankers in England and sent to them cotton, with the proceeds of which they were to have ships built. In the spring of 1862 the Florida was built. The English authorities were constantly advised by Mr. Adams, the then Minister of the United States, that such a vessel was building and that she was intended as a war vessel. England did nothing, and the Florida was allowed to clear out as a merchant vessel with hardly an article of merchandise on board. It is true she was without arms, but she was prepared to receive both arms and men. In May or June following the same agent employed Mr. Laird, member of Parliament, to build the Alabama.

Mr. Johnson said he would not trouble his audience with the details of the building of this ship; suffice it to say, that almost from day to day, certainly from week to week, Mr. Adams laid before Earl Russell the proof as to the purpose for which she was being built, but it availed nothing until at last an order was sent to Liverpool to prevent her departure. How the notice of this fact reached Liverpool in advance of the official order is not known, and probably never will be known, but it did reach there, and the Alabama sailed without a clearance, and subsequently, under the command of Semmes, became famous on account of her destruction of American vessels.

The Secretary of State gave notice to Great Britain that she would be held responsible for the damage caused by these vessels, and the war being over, and our country being once more what it was designed to be by our fathers, one, the question was agitated.

Mr. Adams proposed to Earl Russell that the question of respectability to make good the loss should be referred to arbitration.

Earl Russell refused, and asserted that England had done nothing to make her responsible. Soon after Earl Russell left the Foreign Office and was succeeded by Lord Stanley. The question of arbitration was renewed, and the United States, in addition, claimed that England had no right to recognize the belligerent rights of the Southern States. This latter question Lord Stanley refused to refer.

In this condition matters remained for some time, until Lord Stanley became convinced of the justice of the claims of the United States, and a treaty was made, some portions of which were not agreeable to the Executive, and it was not submitted to the Senate. Another treaty was concluded, which was accepted by the President and sent to the Senate and rejected. At that time Andrew Johnson was President and William H. Seward Secretary of State, neither of whom were at all popular with the dominant party. Mr. Johnson stated that, until he read in the London papers Mr. Sumner's speech in the Senate in opposition to the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, he had never heard of the claim of consequential damages, as neither in his nor in Mr. Adams' instructions was any mention of more than actual damage. Before that speech reached England, both the Government and the people had expressed satisfaction with the treaties and friendly to the people of the United States. After that, as might have been expected, a great change took place.

The speaker then reviewed the formation of the Treaty of Washington, which, it is claimed by the United States, was designed to cover the claim for consequential damages, amounting to some thousands of millions of dollars. The damages are for the cost of fitting out vessels for the capture of the cruisers; increased premiums of insurance; loss of commerce; and, moreover, the cost of the war for two years, the United States claiming that but for these vessels the war would not have extended over that period of time. He spoke of the vagueness of these claims, and said no plan had been laid down as to how they were to be estimated.

Mr. Johnson paid a high tribute to the ability of the members of the High Commission on the part of England, and said that in their public speeches, on returning to their own country, none of them had ever alluded to the question of consequential damages, nor had any of the United States Commissioners ever asserted that such was the construction of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Johnson said he had no apology to make for those British statesmen who had favored the cause of the Southern States, but asserted that the French people had manifested an earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States, and had agreed on three rules to govern the two countries for all time hereafter, these rules being that neutrals shall use all reasonable vigilance to prevent the escape of war vessels from their ports, and should such vessels escape they should not be allowed to receive armament in any province of the country, and, although these rules were not in force, they should be retrospective, and were regarded by the Commissioners in the settlement of the question of the claims of this country, and had expressed regrets that these vessels had been allowed to escape the vigilance of the authorities.

Mr. Johnson laid down three plans for the settlement of the difficulty in regard to the construction of the treaty. The first was that England should allow the question of consequential damages to go to the Geneva Commission, he being satisfied that that body would disallow the claim, even if they agreed that it had been taken into consideration by the High Commission; secondly, that the President should withdraw the claim for consequential damages, thereby gaining the commendation of the civilized world; and thirdly, that the two powers should submit the question of actual damages to the Geneva Commission, and leave the question of consequential damages for future adjudication.

Mr. Johnson concluded with an earnest appeal for a peaceful settlement of the question, and stated that he had lived long enough to see the horrors of war. He would deplore a war with any nation, more than all with the one from which we had sprung whose language we speak, whose laws govern us and whose civilization is our pride.

Mr. Johnson spoke for nearly two hours, during all of which time he was listened to with marked attention, and was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of his remarks Rev. Mr. Miles said that after the very able and exhaustive speech of Mr. Johnson no further address would be delivered, and proposed that another meeting should be held on a future day.

The meeting was then dismissed with a benediction by the Rev. Mr. Edwards.

Spirit of the Russian Press.

St. Petersburg Correspondence Eastern Budget.

The difficulties which have arisen between England and America in regard to the Alabama claims inspire extraordinary interest here.

The *Exchange Gazette* thus expresses its joy at this incident: "The intervention of England in European questions has now for a long time been rendered impossible. England, humiliated in Europe and America, loses her influential position in the west,—and that without a struggle, without bloodshed, without the honors of war,—while America continues to form new bonds of friendship with Russia, and promises to be an important element in all future European questions. Russia can only congratulate herself on such a change in the situation, and rejoice at her friendly relations with the American nation."

On the latter point the Moscow *Gazette* assures its readers that the Catacazy affair has had no unpleasant consequences so far as Russia and America are concerned. M. Catacazy could only have expressed his private opinion in the Anglo-American dispute, and his influence in the matter was over-estimated by people who forget that Washington is not Constantinople. According to the *Gazette*, it was a mistake to suppose that it was Russia's interest at that time to paralyze England on account of the Black Sea question; for that question was so rapidly and satisfactorily settled that Russia had no necessity to use such means for obtaining what she wanted.

Views of the London Times.

The London *Times* of Feb. 14 says that the last news from America indicates a salutary reaction in popular sentiment on the subject of the Geneva arbitration. The time for reflection seems to have come, and we have (the *Times* says) no right to complain of the tone in which some of our New York contemporaries are commenting on the misunderstanding which has arisen out of the Washington Treaty. They refer to Mr. Gladstone's language as placing a grave, if not insuperable, difficulty in the way of compromise, but recommend a pacific suspension of the question, and express satisfaction that in the meantime Great Britain is bound over in heavy recognizance to keep at peace with the world. We hasten to assure our American readers, in equally friendly spirit, that in this country the reopening of a dispute which all hoped was virtually closed has caused quite as much disappointment as it can possibly have caused in America. It is an entire mistake to speak of Great Britain as meditating a withdrawal from the Treaty. Great Britain is ready to submit to arbitration under what she conceives to be the true meaning of the Treaty, and only declines to proceed upon a construction which she rejects. If a satisfactory mode of reconciling the views maintained by the two Governments can be devised it will be heartily and universally welcomed by Great Britain.

THE HUSTON CASE.

Ground of the Charges—No Law to Punish the Offender—Statement by Virginia Hopkins.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 28.

The Washington *Chronicle*, in reviewing the charges against the Rev. L. D. Huston, thinks that the *American* has been too hasty in pronouncing the guilt of the accused. If the editor of the *Chronicle* had been in Baltimore and had witnessed the state of feeling here on Saturday and Sunday last, and the efforts making to shield the offender and crush his principal victim, we know but little of his earnest nature if he had not come to the rescue with much more fiery zeal than we were able to command. The publication of the facts in detail which were in our possession was essential and necessary to give proper direction to public sentiment. If we had failed in our duty to give them to the public in as earnest, convincing and thorough a manner as we were capable, we should have been most derelict in our duty as public journalists. On the one side was an influential pastor, who had won the hearts and confidence of his people, with the fears upon their part that an exposure might be injurious to the Church, whilst on the other was a desolate widow and her helpless orphan child, with no one willing to come to her defence. The accused had denied the charges, and then disappeared, and his victim and her friends were powerless to defend themselves.

We happen to have known this child victim from her infancy, and to have witnessed the watchful care with which she had been reared by a pious, intelligent, and loving mother. Seeing public sentiment being arrayed against this child, and charges of falsehood and misrepresentation heaped upon her through the press and by street gossip, we knew that nothing but earnest action could rescue her. The child had been committed to the care of Dr. Huston under circumstances which should have been peculiarly sacred and binding, and we had convincing proof that his whole purpose in seeking to obtain charge of her was infamous and criminal. If we had tamely stated the facts without evincing our thorough conviction of this truth it would have availed but little in a community whose prejudices were so strong in favor of the accused. As it is, we are happy to inform the *Chronicle* that to-day but few, if any, doubt the guilt of the Rev. Dr. Huston, and all seem to believe that his principal victim has told nothing but the truth. Instead of the execration of the community she now has the cordial and heartfelt sympathy of all classes. This is all we desired to accomplish, but as the *Chronicle*, as well as some others, think we have been too hasty in declaring the man guilty, we will furnish proof that others, all of tender age, charge him with having corrupted them.

It must also be remembered that there is no law in this State for the trial of such an offender or the punishment of his offence. This crime should therefore be made public by the public press in all its enormity, to prevent the renewal of a similar career in some other section of the country. We think it better for the Church and better for the community that wicked men should be driven from the pulpit on the first indication of hypocrisy, and that as teachers of religion, virtue and morality, care should be taken that they should all be above suspicion in all the relations of life.

A most unfortunate error appeared in *The American* of yesterday, with regard to Virginia Hopkins. The mistake grew out of the fact that there is or was a servant girl in Raborg street who charges Dr. Huston with being the father of the illegitimate child with which she is now pregnant. It was also known that Virginia Hopkins had solemnly declared that Dr. Huston was her seducer. It was supposed that the Raborg street girl and Virginia Hopkins were identical, and hence we fell into the error of confounding them. She, however, is not in the condition of the other unhappy girl, who to other sorrows is about to add that of maternity. She is an orphan child, who lost both her parents at an early age, and ever since she was old enough has earned her living by going out to service. She was living in the family of Mr. Carville H. Carson, corner of Lexington and Republican streets, when she first attracted the notice of Dr. Huston. Mr. Carson was a prominent member of the church, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Huston, was a frequent visitor at his house, and availed himself of his intimacy with the family to corrupt and seduce the humble little servant girl, Virginia Hopkins. She yesterday repeated her former declaration, that, as with his other victims, he obtained complete mastery over her, and persuaded her that there was no wrong in his illicit proceedings. She did not think so good a man would commit a sin, and thus she was persuaded and tempted to her ruin. When Mr. Carson removed to Savannah the girl went with them, but soon was taken with an insufferable homesickness and returned to Baltimore. She went into the service of a Christian lady, and, prompted by an awakened conscience, she confided to her the dreadful secret. This led to the investigation last November, in which the Committee appointed by the Presiding Elder reported the charge not sustained. The reverend judges had nothing before them but the solemn declaration of this poor little orphan girl, and what would it weigh when put in the scale against the reputation of so great a man? Nothing whatever. So the accusation was dismissed.

To look upon the plain face of this young girl (scarcely more than 16 years of age), one would think that an old man, a minister of the Gospel, might have pitied her defenceless condition, and left her in the possession of that priceless treasure—her virtue. She had nothing else in all the world, and when it was gone she was poor indeed. There are those who sympathize with her in the mighty sorrow that has blighted her life, and, although an orphan and a victim to the seducer's arts, she is not without friends who believe her to be an innocent, truthful girl, who has done no wrong, except that which the seducer taught her. She has a modest, timid look, that does not belong to those who sin wilfully and invent falsehoods to excuse their wantonness.

How Dr. Huston escaped detection so long is an incomprehensible mystery. If he had associated with "sinners" they would have found him out very quickly. He very wisely kept among those who led blameless lives themselves, and expected no wrong in others. The relation he bore to his people as their pastor gave him an impunity no other person could have enjoyed. An incident is related of him which illustrates the singular indifference to appearances which he practiced. He was in the habit of meeting one of his little "pets" at Mr. Lauterbach's ice cream saloon, on the corner of Baltimore and Poppleton streets. On a fine summer evening one of the girls came and waited for him a long time. When he entered the room he took her hand and made many apologies. "You stayed so long that I thought I would write you a note, but now that you have come I will keep the note myself," said the pretty girl. "Oh, you little darling, you must give me the note; let me see what you have written." The ancient lover took the note and read it with great eagerness, and then stooping down kissed the girl with the exclamation, "O, you blessed darling." Now this would all have been very pretty if the girl had been keeping tryst with her lover in some secluded spot; but if the enamored young man had given vent to his enthusiastic admiration in a public saloon as Dr. Huston did, it would not have been long before a policeman would have collared him and marched him off to the Station House, where his passion would have been cooled by a night's lodging in one of the cells. As it was, every one thought that so good a man could do no wrong.

—Schoolmistress, (to dull little boy.) "Johnny, I'm ashamed of you. When I was your age I could read twice as well as you can." Johnny—"Yes'm; but you had a different teacher from what I got."

KANSAS.

The Bribery Investi[gation]

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KANSAS.

The Bribery Investigation.

Testimony of Some of the Witnesses.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.

…sas is in a turmoil. The "High Joint Commission," which was created early in the session of the Kansas Legislature, has submitted its report. Of course, it was understood throughout the country that the business of the Joint Committee was to inquire into the alleged briberies and corruptions practiced in the election of United States Senators from Kansas in general, and the election of last winter in particular. The testimony taken by the Committee is voluminous, occupying upward of six hundred …-written pages of legal cap. Altogether, sixty-four witnesses were examined, the greater number testifying with special reference to the election of Alexander Caldwell in 1871. It has been very well understood all along that no amount of investigation would strengthen the conviction in Kansas that most shameful and disgraceful corruptions were used to place Mr. Caldwell in the United States Senate. The friends of the opulent Senator do not deny this assertion, but merely reply that the circumstances attending Mr. Caldwell's election were no more disgraceful than those surrounding the elections of Pomeroy and Ross. Hence, more or less indignation, virtuous indignation perhaps, has been excited by the action of the Kansas Legislature in endeavoring to displace Mr. Caldwell from his exalted position when it is recollected that Ross was permitted to sit solemnly in his place and tell the "idol of the nation" to retire to a warmer climate.

As a sample of commercial politics read the following gems from the testimony, which are selected with more regard to their "richness" than to any positive proof of guilt. The first is from Chester Thomas, an old Kansan, and a gentleman of some celebrity in Kansas politics:

Question. Did you have any conversation with Steele last winter about the Senatorial election? If so, state all the conversation and the circumstances?

Answer. I did. He authorized me to go the friends of Caldwell and say to them that they could get a vote for $800, and told me not to tell whose vote it was. I went to J. L. McDowell and Len Smith and talked to them. Smith said, in his business-like way, that they could get the votes they wanted now for $500 a vote. McDowell and I went off by ourselves and talked about the transaction, and from McDowell's conversation I ascertained that Mr Steele had been "fixed"—that they had "got him;" this was the language that was used. I understood from the conversation that Steele had $500. I then went back to Steele and told him that he was already sold and had the money ($500) in his pocket. His only remark was, "I told you not to mention it under any circumstances." He said something as I understood, Caldwell's friends were paying their way through anyhow, and it would make any odds how much money he got. My conversation with McDowell was immediately after the first ballot, and they complained that Steele had not voted as he agreed to, but they said he would vote right in the end.

Q. When you told Steele that he had $500 in his pocket, did he deny or explain in any way?

A. I don't think he denied or admitted it distinctly.

Here is a little extract from the testimony of … Simpson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the last Legislature, detailing a conversation with Jas. F. Legate, the "Governor-expectant" of Washington Territory:

Question. Have you any information derived from any source, of the use of money in the Senatorial election of last winter?

Answer. The most direct information I have is, that a day or two previous to the election, I had a conversation with Jas. F. Legate, of Leavenworth, in one of the halls of the Tefft House. He inquired where I was going. I told him I was going to attend a caucus … I hoped we could beat him and … for the Senate. Legate said I … for there was no use trying that, and … substantially this language: "My judgment, or my information is, that Caldwell has secured votes enough to elect him, having … up men all day." Legate afterwards … the conversation substantially to Elijah …

The following from Wm. Skriggs, former … Treasurer, will be understood:

Q. Where do you live?

A. Garnett.

Q. Were you in Topeka last winter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any one tell you of the use of money in the Senatorial election last winter? If so, state what was told you. Tell all about it.

A. Frank Drenning said he placed $2,000 in the hands of the Treasurer of Nemeha County to be paid to two of the members of the House from that county if they voted for Caldwell for United States Senator, and if Mr. Caldwell had been elected he would have secured votes for him. After the election we … T. J. Anderson … take an order to Garnett on Mr. … He said a member from Linn County, I think, had received of him $1,000 to vote for Caldwell. He said that Snoddy had brought such a pressure to bear upon Crocker that he backed down and got alarmed, and gave the $1,000 to Carson to return, and Carson had failed to return it. I refused to take the order. George Smith, of Leavenworth, now Treasurer of Leavenworth County, said that he had paid out a little over $20,000 to members of the Legislature for their votes for Caldwell. The money was his own, but he paid it out at the request of Mr. Caldwell, and Caldwell was to refund it to him.

The testimony of W. S. Burke, editor of the Leavenworth Bulletin, and now one of the editors of the Leavenworth Times, will serve to indicate the cost of a seat in the United States Senate. It will enable the honest and aspiring politician who may have an aversion to the smoke of villanous … and whose finer sensibilities would be shocked by rude contact with the greasy lobby to intelligently make a contract for his election with some skilful manipulator of legislative bodies, and remain at home while the fight goes on. The contract plan is altogether the most cheerful, and should be commended. Here are the figures:

Q. Do you know Mr. Caldwell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Caldwell tell you what the whole amount of his expenses in the Senatorial campaign last winter were?

A. He indicated the amount, directly or indirectly. [Witness declined to answer, but the Committee decided that the question should be answered.]

A. I said if he could show me his check book I would be surprised at the amount it cost him, and said that it cost him as much as the entire salary of … would amount to for the entire six years, and that the buying of a Legislature was … business. Len Smith told me a few days after Caldwell's election that Caldwell felt very … over the election, as it cost like hell to buy …

Q. Did Caldwell ever say anything about any one spending any money for him in securing his election?

A. He said that Len Smith, Lucien Scott, … had been liberal in spending money in connection with the campaign, but … had to furnish the money.

The testimony of the Topeka bankers goes to show that money in considerable sums was drawn during the time that intervened between the first ballot and the joint ballot. A draft for $5,000 was made at … p. m. The men directly interested in these transactions are fugitives from the State, hence the absence of positive testimony regarding the disbursement of the money; but the conclusion that honest men had none of it is unavoidable. Some of the leading journals of the State openly charge that Jas. F. Legate has been the agent of Caldwell since the commencement of the investigation, to induce witnesses possessing positive knowledge of the bribery to leave the State. At any rate, it is true that Legate was here from the time the Committee was appointed until the day the report was read.

KANSAS.

THE FRENCH ARMS SCANDAL.

Important Affidavit.

The New York Courrier des Etats Unis republishes from the Paris France, of Feb. 7, the following affidavit, made in New York:

I hereby certify that I, Charles J. Hubbell, was employed in the house of E. Remington & Sons as shipping and customs clerk until the 15th of June, 1871, and that in that capacity I had free access to the account books, which enable me to know the following:

That the accounts of Remington & Sons were kept in ordinary, cheap books, and afterward were copied into regular merchant's account books, but on receiving numerous letters and telegrams from Mr. Samuel Remington, who was in Europe, pointing out the discrepancies and mistakes detected by the French Government, it was decided by Colonel Squire, Secretary and Special Agent of the firm of Remington & Sons, after conferring with Lieutenant Smost, likewise employed by the same firm, that the bookkeeper should copy the books in order to open accounts with persons who were to figure as principals, instead of the actual operations they had only figured as agents. Thus, for instance, one C. W. May, who has been, and I suppose is still, employed by Remington & Sons at their works at Ilion, and whose name does not appear in the first books, appears in the second as selling to Remington & Sons a large quantity of Springfield rifles, which were sold by them to the French Government at a much higher price than they really cost, instead of being sold at the price paid by C. W. May, who, in fact, had purchased only on account of Remington & Sons, and as their agent. In another case, one Thomas Richardson, who has been and is still invested with the same authority as C. W. May, disposes of arms which were sold in the same manner, at a much higher price than was paid for them to the French Government. The invoices of the said Thomas Richardson was made out by myself at Remington & Sons' office in this city under the order of Colonel Squire, calculating that my signature would not be known by the Armament Commission at Tours, and that it would not recognize the sales as having been made by Remingtons themselves. The sales were made out as follows: Remington & Sons sold to Thomas Richardson. Then followed invoices with the advanced price, and these invoices were sent by me to Ilion for the signature of Thomas Richardson, and thus they were accepted as vouchers by Samuel Remington himself. On two of these invoices the signature of Thomas Richardson had been placed by one of Remington & Sons employes, and sent to France as being the genuine signature of Thomas Richardson who, I know, never saw the goods to which the invoice referred.

Also, 1,900 sets of four-horse harness were bought by M. A. Hitchcock, agent, No. 48 Dey street, part of which were second-hand and part new. Remington & Sons paid Mr. Hitchcock for the second-hand ones $110 each, currency, in proportion to quality, and $163, currency, for the new, in proportion, but these were sold to the French Government by Remington & Sons at greatly advanced prices, as high, I believe, as $225 for the new, and $175 for the repaired, which prices were calculated in the invoice at the rate of 5 francs, 10 centimes per dollar, gold, and at 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 premium of gold over currency.

I know also that freight was engaged for the arms through Austin, Baldwin & Co., and that the cost of freight has been enormously increased above the sum arranged. I believe this, because the surplus in the money received from Europe by Austin, Baldwin & Co. was placed to the credit of Remington & Sons.

In the report sent to the French Government the item of incidental expenses covered part, if not all, of the hotel bill of Colonel Squire at the Hoffman House, which was included in Samuel Remington's, whose expenses, while here, were charged to the French Government.

Along with the preceding, I should add that the discrepancies spoken of are only a small part of the sums acquired of the French Government at the instigation of Colonel Squire, who occupies the position of Secretary and Special Agent of the firm of Remington & Sons, simply because of his connection by marriage with the family of Mr. Phil. Remington, who is a partner, and not on account of his ability or capacity. And, to speak frankly, I believe him to be one of the shabbiest men I ever had the misfortune to know; and, in saying so, I only repeat the opinion of every business man with whom he has had transactions.

CHARLES J. HUBBELL.

Testified under oath, and signed before me, this 16th day of August, 1871, in the City of New York.

GEO. H. YOUNG, Notary Public.

A FACT FOR DARWIN.

Description of a Unique Species of the "Genus Homo"—The Human Fungi that Breed Out of the Kansas Bottoms.

A Kansas magazinist, who evidently paints from life, depicts the inhabitant of the low bottom lands of his State in the following spirited and realistic manner:

Malarious breaks and jungles suddenly exhale from the black soil, in whose loathsome recesses the pools of pure rain change by some horrible alchemy into green ooze, and bubbly slime, breeding reptiles and vermin, that creep and fly, infecting earth and air with their venom, fatal alike to action and repose. Gigantic parasites smother, and strangle the huge trunks they embrace, turning them into massive columns of verdure, changing into a crimson like that of blood when smitten by the frosts of October. Pendulous, leafless vines swing from the trees, like gallows without their tenants. Deadly vapors, and snaky, revolting odors, begotten of decay, brood in the perpetual gloom.

If not too soon undermined by the insidious chute gnawing at its foundation of quaking quicksand, this foul alluvium becomes subject to a local government, and, under a mistaken idea that it is a part of this sure and firm-set earth, is surveyed and taxed. Its useless forests are deadened, and the ruined boles stand like grisly phantoms in the waste. A zigzag pen of rotten rails creeps around a hovel of decayed logs, with mud-daubed interstices, that seem to spring like a congenial exhalation from the ground. In the uncouth but appropriate phraseology of its denizens, it is "cleared bottom," and has become the abode of the catfish aristocracy. It was amid such surroundings that I first met Shang, the Grand Duke of this order of nobility; thus he had always lived; thus his ancestors, if he had any; and thus he and his successors, his heirs and assigns will continue to live until education, religion and development shall render him and his congeners as impossible as the monsters that tore each other in the Jurassic period.

The foes of Darwin are accustomed to assail the deductions of that impolite philosopher by the assertion that beings are nowhere to be found in transit from type to type, either among the higher or lower orders of existence. In their efforts to escape the irresistible conclusion that their own immediate ancestors were monkeys or donkeys, they affirm, if this continual evolution were proceeding, we should find a fish with feathers, a bird with fins, a horse with horns, or man with unpared claws, and a prehensile tail. These high-prairie logicians, who thus attempt to salve their wounded vanity, are possibly honest, but their horizon is narrow. They illustrate the errors arising from imperfect generalizations. If they would descend from their altitudes to the dwellers among the creeks and upon the bottoms, such sophistical argument would cease. In Shang they would find the long-lost brother, the "connecting link between man and the gorilla."

The Esquimaux could not exist at the equator, nor the Hindoo at the pole. No man of genius or power in letters, arts, or arms, has ever been born outside of a narrow zone of mean annual temperature. Whether soil, climate, and diet produce their own peculiar species of the human animal, or whether, being created, he seeks the conditions to which he is specially adapted, is a matter of doubt, but the fact admits of no question. The most cursory observer cannot fail to notice the difference, even in the same township, county, or State, between the farmers who live in bottoms and those who cultivate the prairie; between communities that congregate under the bluffs and those that dwell upon high and airy sites; between the catfish aristocrat and the Yankee. Perhaps the most marked and ineradicable outward distinction is the manner in which they respond to a question imperfectly understood. The one, squirting a gourdful of tobacco-juice into the jimpson weeds, with a prolonged rising inflection, drawls out, "Whi-i-ich?" The other stops whittling, or lays down the newspaper, and jerks out, "Haow?"

Beware of the creature that says: "Which," and shun the vicinage wherein he dwells! He builds no school-house. He erects no church. To his morals the Sabbath is unknown. To his intellect the alphabet is superfluous. His premises has neither barn, nor cellar, nor well. His crop of corn stands ungathered in the field. He packs water half a mile from the nearest branch or spring. His perennial diet is hog, smoked and salted in the summer, and fresh at killin' time. He delights in crackim's and spare ribs. Gnashing his tusks upon the impenetrable mail of this corn dodger, he sighs for the time of roas'n ears. He has a weakness for cowcumbers and water mel'us, but when he soars above the gross needs of his common nature and strives to prepare a feast that shall rival the banquets of Lucullus, he spreads his festive cottonwood with catfish and pawpaws.

From such a protoplasm, or physical basis of life, proceeds an animal, bifid, long-haired, unaccustomed to the use of soap, without conscience or right reason, gregarious upon bottom-lands, where they swarm with unimaginable fecundity. During the war they became guerillas and bushwhackers under Price, Anderson, and Quantrell; assassins, thugs, poisoners of wells, murderers of captive women and children, sackers of defenceless towns, home-burners, horse-thieves, perpetrators of atrocities that would make the blood of Sepoys run cold.

The catfist aristocrat is pre-eminently the saloon-builder. Past generations and perished races of men have defied oblivion by the enduring structures which pride, sorrow, or religion have reared to perpetuate the virtues of the living or the memory of the dead. Ghizeh has its pyramids; Petra its temples; the middle ages their cathedrals; Central America its ruins; but Pike and Posey have their saloons, where the patrician of the bottom assembles with his peers. Gathered round a rusty stove choked with the soggy driftwood, he drinks sod-corn from a tin cup, plays old sledge upon the head of an empty keg, and reels home at nightfall, yelling through the timber, to his squalid cabin. A score of lean, hungry curs pour in a canine cataract over the worm fence by the horse-block, as their master approaches, baying deep-mouthed welcome, filling the chambers of the forest with hoarse reverberations, mingled with an explosion of oaths and frantic imprecations. Snoring the night away in drunken slumber under a heap of gray blankets, he crawls into his muddy jeans at sun-up, takes a gurgling drink from a flat, black bottle stoppered with a cob, goes to the log-pile by the front door, and with a dull axe slabs off an armful of green cottonwood to make a fire for breakfast, which consists of the inevitable "meat and bread," and a decoction of coffee burned to charcoal and drank without milk or sugar. Another pull at the bottle, a few grains of quinine, if it is ager day, a chaw of navy, and the repast is finished. The sweet delights of home have been enjoyed, and the spiritual creature goes forth, invigorated for the struggle of life, to repeat the exploits of every yesterday of his existence.

I have heretofore alluded to Shang as the typical grandee of this ichthyological peerage. Whence he derived the appellation by which he was uniformly known, I could never satisfactorily ascertain. Whether it was his ancestral title, or merely a playful pseudonym, bestowed upon him by some familiar friend in affection's most endearing hour, was never disclosed. Of his birth, his parentage, his antecedents, it were equally vain to inquire. He was unintentionally begotten in a concupiscence as idle and thoughtless as that of dogs, or flies, or swine. It has been surmised that he was evolved from the minor consciousness of his own squalor, but this must always remain a matter of conjecture.

To the most minute observer his age was a question of the gravest doubt. He might have been 30; he might have been a century, with no violation of the probabilities. His hair was a sandy sorrel, something like a Rembrandt interior, and strayed around his freckled scalp like the top layer of a hayrick in a tornado. His eyes were two ulcers half filled with pale-blue starch. A thin, sharp nose projected above a lipless mouth that seemed always upon the point of breaking into the most grievous lamentations, and never opened save to take whiskey and tobacco in, and let oaths and saliva out. A long, slender neck, yellow and wrinkled after the manner of a lizard's belly, bore this dome of thought upon its summit, itself projecting from a miscellaneous assortment of gent's furnishing goods, which covered a frame of unearthly longitude and unspeakable emaciation. Thorns and thongs supplied the place of buttons upon the costume of this Brummel of the bottom, coarsely patched beyond recognition of the original fabric. The coat had been constructed for a giant, the pants for a pigmy. They were too long in the waist, and too short in the leg, and flapped loosely around his shrunk shanks high above the point where his fearful feet were partially concealed by mismated shoes that permitted his great toes to peer from their gaping integuments like the heads of two snakes of a novel species and uncommon fetor. This princely phenomenon was topped with a hat which had neither band, nor brim, nor crown,

If that could shape be called, which shape had none.

His voice was shrill and querulous; his manner an odd admixture of fawning servility and apprehensive effrontery, at the sight of a d—d Yankee, whom he hated and feared next to a negro.

THE SMALL-POX.

A Scare in Louisville.

From the Louisville Courier, Feb. 29.

A woman afflicted with the small-pox came into the city yesterday, on board the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis passenger train. She got off at the depot, just as the other passengers did, and lingered around the place, being very sick, and not exactly knowing where to go. The disease had broken out on her very badly, but at first it was not recognized, as there were no doctors near. She wandered around awhile, and was gazed at by the passers-by, until finally some one, discovering the nature of her complaint, employed a wagon and sent her to the office of the Board of Health, on the corner of Centre and Green streets. The vehicle bearing this unfortunate woman passed up Main street, the most crowded thoroughfare of Louisville, to Sixth, and out Sixth to Green. This was, to say the least of it, very gross carelessness.

The wagon thus freighted arrived at its destination, and the sick passenger got out to be examined and treated by the Health Officer, who had at the time gone to dinner. He was sent for and came in great haste, the patient in the meanwhile standing upon the sidewalk in front of the building, where are also all the offices of the city officials, including the Mayor, Chief of Police, Tax Receiver, Clerks of the General Council, Back-tax Collector and others. A number of residences are also in the immediate neighborhood, as is also the Louisville Medical College. The woman stood there for a short time unobserved, her loathsome malady not being known, but in a little while the news had passed from office to office, and from house to house, till the people in all directions and of all classes were aroused and alarmed, and ran hurriedly into various places of concealment. Windows were pulled down, doors slammed, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the infectious complaint. Indignation meetings were held in different places in the buildings, at which various kinds of resolutions were passed unanimously. It is said that the question of raising funds for erecting a small pox hospital was discussed at length. The remarks made in unofficial circles plainly indicate that the majority of the people in that locality are in favor of immediate action in the way of constructing a first-class hospital of that kind.

Dr. Blackburn arrived soon afterward, examined the woman and ordered the same vehicle that brought her to him to convey her to the pest-house. This was the only course he could pursue. The patient could neither go under-ground nor by over-head, and, therefore, went along the open streets. Her husband was in the wagon, and it is thought that he cannot escape the disease. He should be well cared for, as his devotion to his wife in her affliction exhibits a trait which is much too rare in these selfish days. The people at Center and Green streets are using disinfectants very liberally, and in this way may escape the baneful spread of the pestilence.

THE UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE.

Trains to be Crossing To-Night.

From the Omaha Tribune, Feb. 23.

The third rail is being laid on the east approach to the Missouri River Bridge. The track heretofore used by the construction train was narrow gauge, and the third rail was for broad gauge cars, such as are used on the several roads that will use the bridge.

It is impossible to predict how long the temporary winter structure will be safe to cross upon. The river has risen four inches daily since last Saturday. If the present mild weather and the daily rise continues, the ice bridge will stand only a very few days longer. It will be used by the Transfer Company as long as it is safe.

But little progress has been made in the laying of the permanent track on the new railroad bridge, for the reason that the permanent stringers have been very much delayed in their arrival from Chicago. The temporary ties and stringers are now being removed, and permanent ones laid in their places. A despatch was received yesterday from Chicago, stating that 400 stringers had been forwarded from that city, and would arrive here in due season.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the transferring of passengers over the new iron bridge, whenever that shall become necessary. In the event of the abandonment of the winter bridge during the present week, passengers will be conveyed to the ends of the new bridge in cars, and will walk over on the planking. It is expected that the new bridge will be ready for the running of trains thereon by Saturday night of this week.

The Ninth street depot buildings will be removed to the grounds donated by the city railroad company, and will be used until the permanent depot and general offices are erected.

The Oyster Traffic of Baltimore.

A Baltimore correspondent gives some interesting facts in regard to the oyster traffic in that city. There are twenty-seven establishments devoted exclusively to the packing business. In one, over six hundred colored men are employed in opening oysters. Sometimes as many as 10,000 bushels are opened in a day, packed in ice, or pickled, and sent to all parts of the world. Large quantities packed in ice go to San Francisco, where, if the weather prove favorable, they arrive fresh and delicious. The oysters from Chesapeake Bay are celebrated, and highly esteemed all over the country, and it is hardly possible to supply the demand for them. The New York oyster, so well known, was originally obtained from the Chesapeake. There is a great variation in the quantity and quality of the oyster crop, as in that of fruit, though why there should be that variation none can tell. Last year, the oysters were remarkably fine and very numerous. Superior qualities could be bought for $2.50 per barrel. This season the crop is comparatively small, and correspondingly poor in quality. The superior kinds cannot be bought for less than $8 per barrel. Some of the oyster beds are located in very salt water, others in quite fresh. Before sending the salt water oyster to market, he is taken from his briny bed and "dumped" into fresh water to lie for twenty-four hours. This process increases the bulk of the oyster, which fattens up to a remarkable plumpness; and, although a number are lost, an actual gain of 25 per cent is made by the operation. The same thing, with the same effect, is done with the fresh water oysters, which are given a saline bath of twenty-four hours. So great is the reputation of the Baltimore oyster, that a company in London sent, at great expense, a vessel there last fall to purchase oysters for planting at the mouth of the Thames. It was the first time anything of the kind was ever tried. The vessel remained in port about six weeks, and left with fifteen thousand bushels of Chesapeake Bay oysters in her hold. Of course a great many will be spoiled before the vessel reaches London, and some of the old oystermen aver that none will live, because there are so many together that they can't breathe, and, consequently, will be smothered before land is reached; a sort of "Black-Hole-of-Calcutta" arrangement. Should the experiment prove successful, it will inaugurate the establishment of a regular line of vessels exclusively in the oyster business. The prospect of such a drain upon the great oyster beds of Maryland and Virginia, already fills dependent oystermen with forebodings of an oyster famine, while the more hopeful laugh at the thought of it being possible to exhaust the almost incalculable quantity of the bivalves.

Social Life in California Mining Towns.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

It is a matter of some surprise, to a masculine mind at least, that the women pining lonely in the cities, manifest so much unwillingness to migrate into the country and accept a home in a mining town as readily. True, the stock countries of California are very lonesome just now; the neighbors are like angels' visits; there are no schools or churches, no doctors or parsons, no gay boulevards or glittering bazars, often not even a wagon road. All these are the necessary concomitants of pioneer life, and must be faced for awhile. But one thing a woman is certain of, and that is an abiding home, a house that will stay where it is put, a place is about as liable to removal and its consequent discomforts as the steadfast hills, themselves. Of all the men in California, the stock men are the most tranquil, contented, and happy; as a class, they are the best dispositioned and most kindly, and they make the best husbands and fathers. The soft and rich sunshine of their great hills has gotten into their tempers. These are the men who are inseparable from the soil, and in whom alone has been breathed the rich and mellow breath of this sunny weather of California.

On the other hand, of all places for residence—or rather, of all places to vegetate in—I cannot just now think of one less desirable than one of those little gimcrack mining towns, with its garish saloons, red and yellow rosettes of paper on the ceiling, and its spavined cabins, part of them swagged down at the head and feet, with their backs in the middle like a cats' and part of them 'tother way—the doors of one set staying persistently open, and those of the other set as persistently shut all the while. I have talked with a number of women, now living in the interior, who once had their homes in some mining town, and though they admit it was a very precarious life, always beaten about from pillar to post, they universally sighed for a return to the same. They argued that if a woman leaves her husbands (the frequency with which they make that supposition is painfully suggestive), while living in a mining town, there are no people who will assist her more generously than miners. Probably that is not to be denied, but still I repeat that to the masculine mind, the taste is not to be found that would prefer a Micawber sort of life in one of these ricketty, tawdry, rarish towns to an enduring happiness, and an almost impregnable health on a ranch.

MARK TWAIN.

His Speech at the Aldine Dinner, New York.

The proprietors of the Aldine on Friday evening gave a reception at the St. James Hotel, New York, at which were present a large number of distinguished journalists. Vice President Colfax presided. Mark Twain spoke substantially as follows:

Gentlemen, I would rather address a stag dinner party than any other assemblage in the world—[laughter]—for the reason that when you make a point, those who have been listening always applaud, and those who have been talking to each other and did not hear it, applaud louder than anybody else—[laughter]—and if I only had a speech prepared for this occasion, I would take genuine delight in delivering it. [Laughter.] But I got the notification to be present at this dinner this evening, at half past 11 o'clock this morning, or pay what I owed to the Aldine establishment—[Laughter]—and I had to leave half an hour after that in order to make this trip, so I had no opportunity of preparing a speech, and I am not one of those geniuses who can make a speech impromptu. I have made a great many happy impromptu speeches, but I had time to prepare them. [Laughter.] Now, it is singular, and I suppose that, but for a circumstance which happened when I was 14 years of age, I might have rushed blindly into real impromptu speeches, and injure myself a good deal. [Laughter.] This circumstance, which happened when I was 14 years of age, has always protected me against anything of that kind, and it has led me to think a good deal—now, I don't think a good deal, generally [laughter]—of what may probably be the moving springs of human action. I put that in merely because it is a good expression. [Laughter.] Now the thing that made the deepest impression on my mind, and has lasted until this moment, was a matter in itself essentially trivial. It occurred when I was a boy, and it has protected me up to this time against making a speech when I hadn't a speech prepared. It was a remark made by a friend. He said: "I could have catched them cats if I had had on a good ready." [Laughter.] Now, at first glance that don't appear to convey an idea, but it does, and the meat of it is this: don't do anything hurriedly, don't do a thing unless you are prepared to do it; therefore, until this moment, I never have made a speech unless I had that speech all set down and ready. This incident is of no consequence to you at all, and I never made a speech in my life unless I tried to inculcate a moral [laughter]; unless I tried to convey instruction, and if I can make you better than you are [laughter]—it is not for me to say there is room for it, though I suppose there is [laughter]. If I can make you wiser than you are, or if I can protect you in after life as I have been protected, let me do it here, even if I perish on the spot. [Laughter]. Now this thing occurs in this wise. As trivial as it is, it is a matter to be treasured, I think, and remembered. When I was fourteen, as I remarked before, I was living with my parents, who were very poor and correspondingly honest. We had a youth living with us by the name of Jim Wolfe. He was an excellent fellow, 17 years old, and very diffident. He and I slept together and one very bitter winter's night a Cousin Mary of mine—she's married now and gone [laughter]—gave what they called a candy pulling in those days in the West, and they took the saucers of hot candy outside of the house into the snow, under a sort of old bower that came out from the eaves—it was a sort of an ell then, all covered with vines—to cool this hot candy in the snow, and they were all sitting around there, and in the meantime we were gone to bed, we were not invited to attend this party, we were too young. All these young ladies and gentlemen assembled there, and Jim and I were in bed. There were about four inches of snow on the roof of this ell, and our window looked out on to it, and it was frozen hard. A couple of tom-cats were assembled on the chimney, in the middle of this ell, and they were growling at a fearful rate, and switching their tails about, and going on, and we couldn't sleep at all. Finally, Jim said, "For two cents I'd go out and snake them cats off that chimney;" so I said, "Of course you would;" well, he said, "Well, I would; I have a mighty good notion to do it;" says I, "Of course you have; certainly you have, you have a great notion to do it." I hoped he might try it, but I was afraid he wouldn't. Finally, I did get his ambition up, and he raised the window and climbed out on that icy roof, with nothing on but his socks and a very short shirt. [Laughter]. He went climbing along on all fours on the roof towards this chimney where the cats were. In the meantime these young ladies and gentlemen were enjoying themselves down under the eaves, and when Jim got to that chimney he made a pass at the cats, and his heels flew up and he shot down and crashed through those vines, and lit in the midst of the ladies and gentlemen, and sat down in those hot saucers of candy, [laughter], and there was a general stampede, of course, and he came up stairs dropping pieces of chinaware and candy all the way up, and when he got up there—now anybody in the world would have gone into profanity or something calculated to relieve the mind under such circumstances [laughter,] but he didn't. He scraped the candy off his legs, nursed his blisters a little, and said, "I could have ketched them cats if I had had on a good ready." Now, I say this, that if the opportunity had so fallen out that I could have had ample opportunity to get up a speech, I could have gotten up a speech that would have sent you all home—happy or otherwise; I could have gotten up a speech that would have done honor to th occasion and to me. but, under the circumstances, I have had no opportunity, and I could not get up such a speech, but, as long as you live, if you remember the circumstance at all, you will remember that if I had had on a good ready, I would have caught these literary cats here present. [Laughter.] Now, I won't bore you any further, but will simply say that I am glad to be present here, glad to help to celebrate this occasion, the new era of enlarged prosperity for the Aldine, and also the calling to the editorial chair of a gentleman of culture like Mr. Stoddard, and I am glad to be able to sit with so bright a company as this, and hope you will excuse further remarks from yours truly. [Laughter.]

The Late Father Coskery, of Baltimore.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 28.

The bells of the Cathedral were again used yesterday afternoon to toll a requiem to the departed soul of another eminent clergyman in the Catholic Church. The sad notes this time conveyed to the people the intelligence of the death of Rev. Father Coskery, Vicar General, in the 64th year of his age. He died at a quarter to 5 o'clock, the very moment the late Archbishop Spalding breathed his last. He had been suffering for more than three weeks with pneumonia, which grew worse day by day, notwithstanding the best of medical skill had been employed. His death was one of composure, and he sank into the embrace of the long sleep with the greatest calmness.

Rev. Father Henry Benedict Coskery was born July 19, 1808, in Frederick County, Maryland, where he remained with his parents until he arrived at his 20th year, attaining a fine knowledge in the schools of that county of the English, Latin and French languages. He then came to Baltimore and entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary, on Pennsylvania avenue, showing from the time of his matriculation until he finished his course of studies for the priesthood a remarkable degree of intellectuality. In 1834 he was ordained priest and was stationed at Belair, Harford County, Maryland, where he proved himself fully able to sustain with great acceptability the duties of the high office delegated to him. In 1837 he went to Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City, where he entered upon the duties of a priest with energy and zeal, and by close attention succeeded in a very short time in erecting the very fine church edifice at that place now known as St. Paul's. In 1839 he was transferred to the Cathedral in this city, and ten years afterwards he was made Vicar General. In 1857 he was tendered the position of Bishop to Portland, Me., but refused to accept the same. There is not the least probability yet as to who his successor will be, as the naming of the same lies entirely with Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling, W. Va. His remains will be laid in state in the parlors of the Archiepiscopal residence to-day at 2 o'clock, and will no doubt be visited by large numbers of persons, as he was a man widely known and beloved in Baltimore. He was not distinguished by any brilliancy of oratory, but was possessed of a sound and deep intellect, which he devoted exclusively to the Church, and worked zealously to elevate it to the highest possible standard of religion.

Lynch Law in Kansas.

Abilene (Feb. 26) Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.

Last week I wrote you an account of the murder of Kelley, in Abilene. Since that, a man named Elciser, living twenty miles in the country, on a homestead, was arrested on suspicion, when boarding the train at Junction City, on the night of the 20th inst. He was brought to Abilene that night and committed to jail. The following day he was brought into the Police Court for an examination. After some two or three postponements, a hearing of the testimony was commenced on Thursday afternoon, all of which went strongly against the prisoner, viz.: A shirt and pair of shoes belonging to the murdered man were found upon the prisoner, besides three bills of money, two $100 bills and a $50. The case was laid over from Thursday evening till Friday morning, but on Thursday evening the evidence grew so very powerful through the return of officers who returned from Elciser's dug-out with a vast amount of stolen property, such as a wagon, harrow, fence wire, a number of articles belonging to the murdered man, and among them the key belonging to the tailor shop. The testimony was now sufficiently strong to render a verdict of guilty; and it so happened that the Salina officials brought home some of our escaped convicts on the night train, and, through courtesy, an oyster supper was prepared for the officers of Salina and Dickinson Counties; so while they were enjoying their repast the jail was entered by a number of unknown persons, the prisoner helped to an old mill, and in a few minutes he was suspended to one end of a rope. It is said he was too contrary to even struggle.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY

Are fully prepared, in every department, for Spring Trade. Having purchased Dress Goods and Domestics very heavily in December and January, previous to the advance, they are now prepared to undersell Eastern Manufacturers and Importers.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Just Received, A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF **NEW GOODS** FOR OUR **MERCHANT TAILORING** DEPARTMENT.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 45 & 47 West Madison-st., 376 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. Passages from the French and Italian Note-Books Of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. 2 vols. 16mo. $4.00.

Like the American and English Note Books, these volumes serve to reveal the rare and individual genius of the author, while they give abundant proof of the clear insight with which he observed his fellow-beings, the products of art, and the scenes of outward nature.

II. A Dictionary of American Biography.

By FRANCIS S. DRAKE. 1 vol. Large 8vo. Cloth, $6.00; Sheep, $7.00; Half Calf or Half Morocco, $8.50; Full Calf, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

This important work is the result of years of labor, and contains biographical sketches of nearly ten thousand persons, dead and living, who are either Americans by birth, or connected with American history by events in their career. It is a careful and accurate work, and will take its place in libraries, public and private, as a standard and indispensable book of reference.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the Publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

DUNBAR'S Wonderful Discovery BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER Of Waukesha, Wis.

Acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, restored to health by its use in six weeks.

J. W. MILLS, General Agent for State of Illinois, Wholesale and retail supply Depot, 730 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF **Fractional Currency** TO EXCHANGE FOR **NATIONAL CURRENCY,** AT **CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,** 15 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE IMPROVED Florence Sewing Machine.

We would respectfully announce that we are now prepared to offer a Machine having the advantages of the original favorite, with

The Work Running From the Operator.

To those who desire a first-class Sewing Machine we offer the Florence, with confidence that it will surpass any other for quiet, rapid, and accurate operation. The work running FROM the operator is a feature NEW TO THE FLORENCE, and all interested are invited to call and examine it at the Company's salesroom, 599 Wabash-av.

A few canvassers liberally dealt with. Apply between 9 and 12. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents.

REAL ESTATE.

RIVERSIDE.

Parties in search of Homes can find choice residence sites at RIVERSIDE, where every surrounding is attractive, and the roads and sewerage constructed without any assessment to purchasers, with conveniences of gas and water, and with churches and schools established. Several pleasant houses for sale and to rent.

Terms easy. Inquire at office of the Riverside Improvement Co., 705 Wabash-av.

SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar-Proof **SAFES,** Vault Doors & Bank Vaults. **HERRING & CO.** FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS. THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co., 86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership formerly existing under the name of GILLESPIE & MURFEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled at the old stand, 256 Michigan-av., by JAMES C. MURFEY.

Chicago, March 1, '72. CHAS. H. GILLESPIE, JAMES C. MURFEY.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned thanks their patrons for past favors, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by prompt attendance to business.

C. H. GILLESPIE & CO., Chicago, March 1, 1872. 45 and 47 River-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS.

750,000 No. 1 large Red and White Bricks; must be sold. 25,000 handsome Milwaukee Pressed Bricks, in lots to suit. Consignments solicited. Money advanced. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 1 West Lake-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Wholesale Department, NOW OCCUPY THEIR NEW STORE, 200 & 202 Madison-st., (Between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st.)

Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call upon us in our new location and examine our NEW STOCK and LOW PRICES.

CANNED FRUITS, ETC.

WM. NUMSEN & SONS, (Branch of Baltimore House), 45 & 47 RIVER-ST., CHICAGO, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, Have now in stock a full assortment of

Canned Fruits AND **VEGETABLES.**

JELLIES, PRESERVES, CATSUPS, SAUCES.

PICKLES, IN WOOD AND GLASS. **French Mustard,** KEGS AND BOTTLES.

BRANDY FRUITS, CONDENSED MILK, MAPLE SUGAR, HORSE RADISH, Etc.

Importers of Crosse & Blackwell's ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, and SAUCES. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sardines, Olive Oil, Capers, French Peas, Liebig's Extract Beef, &c.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

GLAD TIDINGS!!

The Beautiful SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK, with the above Title has received the Highest Commendations.

Get one and Judge for Yourself.

COMPILED BY L. O. Emerson & L. B. Starkweather. Price in Paper, 30 cts., in Boards, 35 cts.

EASTER ANTHEM! Christ our Passover. Thomas. $1.00.
EASTER HYMN! Morning Breaks. Clarke. .50
EASTER ANTHEM! Christ the Lord. Wilson. .75

GOLDEN The GOLDEN ROBIN. GOLDEN
A School Song Book. No Better One Published. PRICE 50 CENTS.

The above books and pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of wholesale prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

Have removed to their new salesrooms, **14 & 16 Madison-st.** NEAR WABASH-AV.,

And are now opening a large and complete stock of **Hosiery, Notions, White Goods, Linens, &c.,** Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	‡7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*6:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	‡8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:20 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:40 a m	8:00 p m
Special New York Express	†9:00 a m	†8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:00 a m	3:20 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:05 p m	8:50 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	‡8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†[illegible] p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†[illegible] a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. §Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:45 a m	*3:50 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	† [illegible] p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*[illegible] p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 [illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st, corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:30 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:19 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:50 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y. of Boston, ORGANIZED 1822. Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., OFFICES, *Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.*

GREAT WESTERN, KNICKERBOCKER, LAMAR, AND MERCHANTS',

Collected. Information as to present condition of all Insolvent Companies. STATE, and GARDEN CITY, and GERMAN, of Cleveland, bought.

SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Those having claims against this Company can find information as to its standing by inquiring at my office, 45 South Desplaines-st. T. L. MILLER.

Albany City Insurance Co.

All persons having claims against the Albany City Insurance Co. are requested to call at once at the office of HAWES & LAWRENCE, 368 State-st., and prove their claims in bankruptcy, and execute power of attorney to vote for assignee. J. H. DUNHAM.

State Insurance Co.

We will pay for policies all that the assets of the Company will realize in the Bankrupt Court. SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED.

Wanted, this Spring, 10,000 Farmers,

To improve 1,700,000 acres of Iowa prairie lands, now offered in tracts to suit all classes of farmers at present values, with 6 per cent interest. These lands have never been mortgaged, are not culled, and comprise the Government R. R. grants to the Sioux City & Pacific, and the R. R. lines operated by the Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Companies in Iowa (to the latter a double grant of both even and odd numbered sections), all lying adjacent to them, and chiefly located

In the Middle Region of Western Iowa,

Noted for its fertility and healthfulness (fever and ague being unknown); a finely watered yet perfectly drained district, in the best part of the best agricultural State in the Union. Railroads traverse this district in all directions. Agents at Stations show the lands free to purchasers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE A HOME AT $4 OR $5 PER ACRE,

In the luxuriant valley of either the Boyer, the Soldier, the Maple, or the Little Sioux. LAND EXPLORING TICKETS are sold in Chicago (Wells-st. Depot and 106 West Randolph-st.), Clinton, Dubuque, or at the office of this Company in Cedar Rapids, receivable for land purchased. Send for a guide. It gives prices, terms, locations and descriptions, and how to reach the lands. County maps sent—all free. Address JOHN B. CALHOUN, Land Commissioner Iowa R. R. Land Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Lumber Salesman Wanted.

One acquainted with and experienced in the cargo trade. To a thoroughly business man a good salary will be paid. Address, stating where last employed and amount of salary expected, M 95, Tribune office.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

Sail twice a week between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, via QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND. Through tickets to or from New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Gothenburg, Malmo, Antwerp, Havre, Christiansand, Copenhagen, Christiania, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, and all principal points in the United States and Europe. The attention of parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, is invited to this advertisement.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Ag't, 32 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, for sale.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of C. S. HUTCHINS & CO. was dissolved February 1, 1872, by mutual consent. C. S. Hutchins will continue the Oswego Starch Agency and Wholesale Dried Fruit and Produce business, under the firm name of C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., at No. 16 South Clark-st., and Walter Talbot will continue the Produce and Grain Commission business, under the firm name of WALTER TALBOT & CO., at No. 67 West Madison-st. Either party can sign in liquidation.

March 1, 1872. C. S. HUTCHINS, WALTER TALBOT.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

"Glimpses of the Future" WILL BE TAKEN BY **PROF. A. WINCHELL** WHO WILL GIVE THE **Scientific Lecture** OF THE COURSE NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 812 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 184 Twenty-second-st.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

Y. M. C. A.

JOHN B. GOUGH. SUBJECT: **CIRCUMSTANCES!**

His last Lecture in Chicago this Winter. WEST DIVISION, Union Park Congregational Church, THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale on and after Monday morning at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; at West Side Library, 226 West Madison-st.; at Horton's bookstore, 439 West Lake-st.; and at Mandeville's, South Side, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

CENTRAL HALL, Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Mr. T. R. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance in this city of the WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,

OLE BULL,

IN GRAND CONCERTS, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 6 and 7, assisted by the following eminent artists: Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano. Mr. CANDIDUS, Tenor. Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, the Eminent Pianist and Composer, and M. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Organist and Accompanist.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats, selected from the diagram, will commence on Saturday, March 2, at the music store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., South Side, and 75 West Madison-st., West Side. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels,

First appearance of the great character artists HARRIGAN AND HART, Who will appear each evening in their unrivalled impersonations of THE LITTLE FRAUDS, and their eccentric sketch of THE BIG AND LITTLE OF IT. EAST LYNNE IN BLACK. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted-st., near Madison.

Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday Matinee, three last performances of

MRS. LANDER,

In her great historical play of MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS. Monday, March 4 the great sensation piece of the day, with new scenery and mechanical effects, ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe. MONDAY, Feb. 26, and until further notice,

BERTHA! THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

DANCING. MR. SULLIVAN

Opens a new class for Ladies and gentlemen on Monday, March 4, at 8 p. m., at his residence, 85 Twenty-third-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

C. A. HAVENS, Organist First Baptist Church, teacher of Piano, Organ and Harmony. Residence 85 Myrick-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. At church Monday and Thursday, 4 to 6, Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3, Friday and Saturday, 4 to 6.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

100 BBLS. ROSIN AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, March 2, at 11 a. m., we will sell at our salesrooms, 3 and 4 Dearborn Park (Red Front), 100 Barrels Black Rosin. For account of whom it may concern, by order of consignee. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CREDIT SALE. Opening of Spring Trade. 1,000 CASES Boots & Shoes,

Of every description. All fresh and desirable goods for the Spring Trade, At Auction,

On TUESDAY MORNING, March 5, 1872, at the East Front Salesrooms, Nos. 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums under $200, cash; all over $200, sixty days for approved notes with interest added. No less than a case sold. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY, Agent.

MORTGAGE SALE, Monday, March 4, 1872.

At the Livery Stable of CHAPIN MOORE'S, Nos. 74 and 76 Milwaukee-av., at 10 o'clock a. m., 14 horses, 3 carriages, 6 top buggies, 1 open do, 8 sets double harness, 7 do single, buffalo robes, whips, etc., etc. All of the above is in fine condition, and this will offer a fine chance for any one wishing any of the above property. SALE POSITIVE, call early and examine. T. E. STACY, Agent.

☞ Particular attention paid to foreclosing mortgages, serving distress warrants, collecting bills, etc. T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF **Household Furniture**

Of every description. Carpets, Mirrors, Window Shades, Office Desks, Show Cases, Glassware, 10 Crates Crockery in open lots, 1,000 pair Gilt Window Shades, etc., etc., on SATURDAY, March 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock. G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN, (EX-CITY COLLECTOR,) **Real Estate Agent,** 58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK, Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.

Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an iron draw bridge will be built at a point where Main-st. crosses the Manitowoc River, according to plans and specifications in the hands of the Special Bridge Committee, and that sealed proposals for doing the work, or part thereof, be received by the undersigned up to March 1, 1872. The bridge must be completed on the 1st of September, 1872, and payments will be made in the following manner: Twenty-five per centum of the whole cost of the structure, in cash, at the time of letting the contract; twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1873; and twenty-five per cent on the 1st of January, 1874, drawing 10 per cent interest. Address T. H. A. WALLICH, Chairman Special Bridge Committee.

TO RENT.

DOCKAGE.

We have now ready, and in good condition, 1,000 feet of dock property in new lumber district to rent for a term of years. This property has rail connection with all roads entering the city, and is unsurpassed for lumber yard locations. We could also furnish ground and clay for four brick machines. Apply to R. P. DERICKSON & SONS, cor. Loomis and Twenty-second-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vault Doors. BEARD & BRO., St. Louis. F. S. MERRITT, Ag't, 58 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

BANKING.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,

167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government, and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 63 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FOREIGN.

Further Particulars of the Assault Upon Victoria.

Substance of the Documents Found Upon the Prisoner.

Mr. Gladstone Explains His Recent Remarks on the Treaty of Washington.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 1.—The assault upon the Queen yesterday, by O'Connor, is the theme of universal comment and condemnation in the journals. Previous to the attack, O'Connor scaled the iron railing, ten feet in height, which surrounds the court-yard of Buckingham Palace. When he approached the carriage of the Queen, he first asked Lady Churchill, the Lady in-waiting, who was riding with Her Majesty, and was about to assault her, but he soon discovered his mistake and turned upon the Queen. Her Majesty's groom, John Brown, who was riding behind her carriage, upon witnessing the action of O'Connor, leaped from his horse and arrested and disarmed the assailant. The prisoner will be brought to the Bow street station this morning, when his preliminary examination will be held.

All approaches (says a later despatch) to the Bow street police Station are jammed by an immense concourse of people, who have gathered in the hope of catching a glimpse of O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen.

The father of the prisoner is an Irishman, while the other portion of his family are English, and belong to the Protestant Church. O'Connor's house has been thoroughly searched by detectives, but nothing whatever was found to criminate any one with him in his dastardly attack.

LONDON, March 1—Evening.—The assailant of the Queen was brought before the Police Magistrates at Bow street at noon to-day for examination. The Court room and all its approaches are densely crowded. The prisoner presented a very boyish and not unpleasing appearance, and to-day was quiet and unassuming in manner. On being interrogated by the Magistrate as to his name, he replied: "My name is Arthur O'Connor; that he was born in England; also that his father was a native of Ireland. It was subsequently elicited that the prisoner was the well-known Feargnat O'Connor, one of the leaders of the Chartist movement. John Brown, Her Majesty's groom, Lady Churchill, Equerry to the Queen, and Prince Leopold testified to the circumstances of the assault of which they were witnesses. Their statements in fact differ materially from the accounts already telegraphed the Associated Press. One of the witnesses to whose conduct O'Connor was obliged, swore that the prisoner said on the occasion he had not loaded the pistol was because it was broken; that he repeatedly exclaimed, "I wish to God I had succeeded;" that he avowed he had intended to present the petition for Fenian amnesty to the Queen in St. James's Cabinet, on Monday, when she was surrounded by her Ministers; that he had pen and ink prepared to sign the petition; and that he would have made the attempt, but the crowd was so great that he could not get near Her Majesty.

Two papers found in the prisoner when he was seized were produced in Court, and read. The one pardoning all the Fenian convicts is in substance as follows:

"I, Victoria, Queen by the grace of God, make the following declaration:

"Whereas, There are now confined in various prisons throughout the Kingdom a number of Irishmen known as celebrated Fenians;

"Whereas, They were implicated with my sanction, having rebelled and conspired against the Crown and to weaken and destroy my power;

"Whereas, sympathizers with those men have petitioned for their pardon, and notwithstanding they are still unliberated;

"Now, I, Victoria, Queen, etc., do grant full pardon to each and every Fenian prisoner, unconditionally, and, notwithstanding this my agreement is made with the full and free consent of my part therefrom."

This is dated Feb. 23, 1872. The other document is a commission, in advance, of the punishment of the prisoner for his present act from hanging to shooting, and is dated Feb. 27.

At the close of the examination the prisoner was committed for trial at the Assizes, and taken back to the gaol under a strong escort.

It is understood that the defense of the prisoner are his own work, and the impression of all who heard them read is that they are the product of a clever brain.

The Queen left Buckingham Palace to-day for Windsor Castle. On her arrival at Windsor she was met by almost the entire population of the place, with the warmest demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

The latest official well-known medical journal, gives the number of casualties in this city, on Tuesday last, caused by falling stands and the moving of the great mass of people congregated to view the thanksgiving demonstration, at 229, only two of which, it says, required fatality. Most of the injuries were to the legs, ribs, dislocations or other limbs, and cuts.

Her Majesty's proposed visit to Germany will be of two weeks' duration.

It is now stated that the Prince of Wales will go to the south of France instead of the Italian lakes, as heretofore stated. The Prince says he is expected to arrive in that city on Sunday next *en route* to Nice.

The Queen has written to Gladstone saying she is anxious to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception that she and her people met from the multitudes that thronged her subjects. Words are too weak for her to convey how deeply she was touched and gratified by the universal manifestation and affection of all from the highest to the lowest. She returns her heartfelt thanks to the whole nation, and declares that she herself and all the members of her family will ever affectionately remember the day of thanksgiving.

A grand banquet has been tendered to Dean Northbrook at Winchester, his home, to take places on the 9th inst., the eve of his expected departure for India.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Late English papers announce the death, on the 16th, of the Protestant Bishop of Jamaica, and the appointment of Colonel Charles Wyndham, Keeper of Regalia in the London Tower, a Waterloo officer.

LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Gibbons, Lord Mayor of London, has been made a baronet, and the honor of knighthood has been conferred on Sheriffs Dimsdale and Dimsdale.

A public meeting is to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday to protest against the Parks Regulation bill.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The American and European correspondents in London have embarked in a discussion of the Alabama Claims in the London papers, each of which contributes a day. The *London Times* of Feb. 15 publishes a second letter from George W. Smalley, the New York Herald correspondent, in which correspondence Smalley consumes column in stating that the indirect claims never were abandoned even when bought by the United States. In a leading article the London *Times* says of this: "What can be more distressing, than to say that we can be more disheartening, than the fact that two nations speaking the same language should depute their representatives to meet together and effect a settlement of the differences between them, and that it should be discovered, after a formal agreement had been arrived at and duly signed and sealed, a common understanding between them that the respective plenipotentiaries had throughout attached opposite meanings to the phrases they employed. A new reason is now given by Mr. Gladstone for awarding a sum in gross; there will be no occasion to resort to the alternative of successors. Thus the United States Government is to be left in possession of heretofore undisputed, and sees no occasion to modify its statement of the case. Having in good faith submitted the questions involved to arbitrators or assessors, it will, as required by the Treaty, abide by the result. The reply of the Secretary of State was sent to New York by the evening's mail, and will be despatched thence by to-morrow's English steamer. The Cabinet agreed to all the points presented, and were in session several hours on the subject.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 1.—Marshal Canrobert has arrived here.

The raising of the late siege will not be negotiated at present in the Assembly.

Prince de Joinville has been installed in his rank as Admiral in the navy, and Duke d'Aumale in his military rank as General.

A Committee of the Assembly has reported in favor of the restoration of their property to the Orleans Princes.

General L'Admirault threatens to resign his office as Governor of Paris because the *Rappel* newspaper has been permitted to reappear.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Accounts have been received of the murder of Mons. Sago, for several seasons manager of the French drama in New York. Having made some money recently in Mexico, he embarked at New Orleans on the ship Montebello, bound for Havre. On arriving at Havre, he appeared to be ill, and went to the Hotel de L'Europe, where he was attended by a person who called himself the doctor of the vessel. This man was one night seen to leave the room bearing a bottle into a way of tea, which he gave to Sago, who drank it. The next day Sago was found dead in bed and his companion could not be found at all. Subsequent investigation showed that the latter person was not a doctor, but had been a passenger, and was unable to pay any fare. He had been taken on board by the captain to work his way over. All Sago's money was gone and his cheque, the supposed assassin made good his escape.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 1.—The journals have published the following letter written by Captain General Valmaseda, and dated at Santiago de Cuba, February 1:

A white male or female, or a free colored male who will bring in twenty-five free or slave negroes now roaming in the mountains, to headquarters, will receive a full pardon and \$60 reward.

A male or female negro slave who will bring in twenty-five negroes from the insurrectionary districts, will receive his freedom. If bringing in a number with arms, \$7 will be paid for each negro so brought in, and parties unable to bring in the required number, but who bring in some will receive a pardon and the value of the services will be taken into consideration in the matter of recompense.

The Spanish troops captured and executed near Canto del Embarcadero, the Cuban Colonel Calixto Piedra and Captain Landelino Peres.

A heavy engagement is reported to have taken place in Torro Mountains, in which the Spaniards were victorious.

The Grand Duke Alexis visited the unfinished Vente water works to-day. He will go on board the fleet to-morrow to celebrate the anniversary of his father's accession to the throne of Russia, when religious services will be held on board the flagship, at which a salvum in Deum will be sung. In the evening a dinner will be given to Captain General Valmaseda, and about forty will be present.

NEW YORK, March 1—William Cullen Bryant writes from Havana that, at dinner there with the Cuban Secretary of State, Quesada, the latter urged free trade between the United States and Cuba, and stated that Senor Roberts, Spanish Minister to this country, has been instructed to full authority to arrange a treaty on that basis; while he thought it would end slavery on the Island in the event of the Louisiana Branch of both countries. The Treasurer desired Mr. Bryant to publish these facts.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Havana letter says that the press there is much gratified at the turn of affairs between England and the United States, and argue that Spain has many reasons to complain of the United States, and more valid claims against the Washington Government for indemnification, than the United States has against England.

PERSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Medical Commission sent by the Sultan in Persia, near the Turkish frontier, to decide as to the character of the pestilence raging there, have reported that it is the regular Eastern plague. The malady takes the form of sleep fever, with typhus symptoms with buboes under the arms, in groin and neck, carbuncles, and general eruption over the whole body. It is said the sufferer ofttimes, quietly attacking neighborhoods and entire families, and is transmitted from town to town. In the region of Persia infected there has been no famine or usual scarcity of food. The mortality of the scourge, up to the last accounts, had reached nearly 600.

ITALY.

LONDON, March 1.—General Sherman and party had a private and cordial audience of King Victor Emanuel at Naples yesterday, and afterwards attended a military review by royal invitation.

The American fleet sailed from Nice on the 20th for Cannes.

The *American Register*, announcing the death at Genoa of Mr. Grinnell, states that Mr. Grinnell's health is failing.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A Vera Cruz letter states that it is generally credited in Mexico, by government circles, that the visit of Wm. Cullen Bryant to the political character, embodying some proposition from the American government in favor of President Juarez for a protectorate by the United States over that country. This report has gained such credence that the government has publicly denied any knowledge of such mission.

GERMANY.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—A bulletin in which a large number of persons resided in this house is hurrying the inmates in the ruins. Fourteen corpses have thus far been taken from the *debris*.

A large force of men are yet engaged in searching for the bodies of other victims.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—A grand ball was given last evening by the German Embassy which was attended by the Emperor and Archduke, all wearing the German uniform.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 1.—A decree has been issued for the formation of eight Provincial battalions of infantry.

ILLINOIS.

Court Notice—Bills Approved by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 1.—While we hear of a snow-storm south of us, the weather is very pleasant, and the prospects are that we will soon have good sleighing all about in a week.

The number of hogs packed in Cincinnati between Nov. 1, 1871, and March 1, 1872, according to the report of Colonel Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, is 361,000; packed between March 1 and Nov. 1, 1871, 67,000; of the latter number 56,840 were packed in October.

—The Dixon (Ill.) *Telegraph* says: "A German family, father, mother, and two children, residing in Lee County, Bradford Township, ten miles north of Dixon, were poisoned by Paris green, and died of *trichinæ spiralis*. They have been in the habit of eating raw pork.

—The abandoned vessel which passed Milwaukee on Thursday evening, and which the wreckers near Oak Creek, near that city, and anchored. She proved to be the Len Higgsy, and these supposition is that she got fast in the ice somewhere; that the crew went ashore, and that she broke loose and floated off.

—Richmond, Va., despatch states that the tobacco business of the whole State, as well as that of North Carolina, is at a stand-still, awaiting Congressional action upon their production. Over ten thousand negroes in Richmond alone are idle, and an aggregate of over thirty thousand in the state are out of employment, and suffering.

—On Sunday night last, George Witherale's dry goods store, in Pokagon, Mich., was entered by burglars, and large sum taken from the safe, with combination lock, was, by some means, unlocked by the burglars, and over \$1,200 in money taken from the safe. The Post Office, which was situated in the same building, was also unlocked by the burglars, and a large number of letters torn open and scattered about the floor.

—The donations to the Rush Academy of Fine Arts have reached \$15,500.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Text of the Introduction to the American Case.

The following is the introduction of the American case in the San Juan question, prepared and presented by Minister Bancroft to the Arbitrators, the Emperor of Germany. The English case has been presented in French; the American, on the other hand, in German:

The Treaty, the disputed interpretation of which is submitted to your Majesty's decision, was concluded more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Cabinet, who drew it up and subscribed it to the United States for acceptance, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the others, with a single exception, are now no more. The British Minister at Washington who signed it is dead. Of the American statesmen who took a part in the negotiations, the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State, and all the Constitutional advisers of the President, except one, are deceased. I alone remain, and after completing more than 70 years, the term assigned to the duration of human life by Holy Writ, I have been selected by my country to maintain its rights intact. On six different occasions have the United States received an offer of a settlement by arbitration, respecting the North-western boundary, and six times have they declined to subject themselves to such a decision in a case in which the importance of the object in dispute was so great and the rights of it so clear. But now an agreement had been effected to bring the question before your Majesty, my country reserved in charging its course of action. We are now ready, with the heart at ease to demonstrate before a tribunal from which no other than a just judgment can proceed how well founded have been our claims and how completely our guiding principles have been those of moderation and of justice. The case in dispute comprises within itself questions of geography, history, and international law, and we regard it as fortunate that the investigation of these questions is to take place in the midst of a nation whose sons have been educated in the sciences by a Carl Ritter, a Ranke, and a Dieffer. The long-protracted dispute has tended toward the alienation of two of the greatest powers of the earth, and, though perhaps remotely, has threatened to lead to a contest of arms. A want of confidence in the sentiments of the British Government has taken possession of men's feelings in Europe and in the United States, and now springing up on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, and might grow into a popular conviction which it would be difficult to eradicate. In the meantime your Majesty has secured for the German people a unity and a position of the highest influence, and your throne is established by Providence to be a German warrior and statesman. Would it not be the crown of the fame of the German Emperor if the fifth year of his reign should set the seal upon the mighty struggles of an eventful life, he were to reconcile the two younger branches of the great Germanic family of nations?

DIED.

OSBORN—March 1, Gilbert Eliot, beloved son of Charles H. and Lena Osborn, aged 2 years 11 months and 20 days.

Funeral from the residence of George B. Lathrop, No. 530 West Erie-st, Sunday, March 3, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

WILLIAMSON—Friday, March 1, of pneumonia, George Sherman, infant son of George and Anna M. Wrightson, and grandson of the late M. C. Sherman, aged 1 year 5 months down. GEO. H. HESS, cor. Lasalle and Kinzie-sts.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, at 1323 Michigan-av.

(N. Y. papers please copy.

CLEMSON—Noah, aged 8 years, eldest son of Christian and Elizabeth Clemson.

Funeral to Rosehill, Sunday, 3d of March, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, 33, North Halsted-st. Friends of the family invited to attend, without further notice.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, LOCATED on the C. R. & Q. R. R., ninety miles from Chicago, doing a good business, will be sold cheap, or, for sale at a bargain, to close an estate. Property costing \$15,000 can be bought for \$8,000, on easy terms. For further particulars address or call on BUSH & NO. 106 West Monroe-st., or of Q. W. FAULKNER, at Aurora, Ill.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about \$10,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 54, Kansas City Mo.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale. No. 49 Blue Island-av.

A STONE WATER-POWER GRIST MILL, 3 RUN of Burr stones, for sale. Population of place a city of 4,000 inhabitants; good run of custom. Address L. & D. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

BUILDING WITH BAR AND FIXTURES, AND 20 lease for sale cheap. Will take real estate. Inquire at 22 South Clinton-st.

BOOK BINDERY FOR SALE, AT JACKSON, Miss. Doing a paying business. Only bindery in the State. Population of the place, 5,000 souls, and 30,000 in the county. Can have a large trade through the State. A rare chance. Reasons for selling, ill health. Will be sold immediately. Small cash capital required. Address C. B. KELLOGG & BRO., Jackson, Miss.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE BEST HOTEL AND Railroad eating house in the State, has 50 rooms, house and furniture new and first-class with all modern improvements, and now doing a large business. This house will be rented to a good party who can give satisfactory security. \$6,000 will be required in the building and furniture will be sold on easy terms. Address P 54, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCES ever offered. Manufacturing business. Will sell or rent or let. Large building with steam-power. If not sold in a short time would take a partner with \$7,000 or \$8,000 cash. Inquire of J. S. BUCHANNAN, 77 East Lake-st.

SHINGLE MILL AND PINE LANDS FOR sale; mill is new and handy to market; 200 acres of land nearly timbered with pine, in mixture, and 40 acres of hard wood land. Also, 100 acres of burned last summer; lands good for farming after the timber is off; close to market; will be sold cheap. Address Kewaunee, Kewaunee County, Wis.

$500 BUYS RETIRING PARTNER'S INterest in \$1,000 stock with business; clear cash \$250 monthly. 240 Lemox, 113 West Madison-st., Room 4.

$3,000—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT of cash can hear of a splendid cash manufacturing business with one who under-stands the business. 227 Clybourn-av.

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY AN IRON manufacturing establishment, clearing from \$30 to \$40 daily. Practical knowledge not necessary. Any business man can run it, no danger of disagreement between partners. Only those having the ready money need address J. & J. 97, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WHILE going from Randolph-st to Fourteenth-st., a ladies' fur collar with gold earrings. Finder return to fringe. Any one returning the same will be suitably rewarded. 1,000 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD ($100).—A solitaire diamond pin on State-st, between Peck court and Randolph-st. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 90 State-st.

LOST—HEAVY GOLD RING WITH AMETHYST setting. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 281 Michigan-av.

LOST—THE BRASS CAP FROM A CARRIAGE whip, between Randolph and Polk-sts. and Canalport-av. Reward will be paid for return to 24 Grovestreet, or Tribune office.

LOST — A LARGE POCKET-BOOK WITH money and papers. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 189 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, FEB. 29, A BLACK JET ear-drop, between Centre-av. and Courtland-st., on Halsted-st. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to LORD & HELLEBERG, 67 and 69 Canal-st., up stairs.

LOST—ON SOUTH SIDE, FEB. 28, CAP FROM a carriage wheel. Finder will receive reward by returning to Tribune office, or, 24 Groveland Park, or 678 Wabash-av.

LOST—LAST NIGHT, A LARGE BAY HORSE with rope halter; been blistered on left hip; can be had by calling at 21 and 41 Congress-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—A SHELL HANDLE knife, F. H. Putnam engraved on handle. The finder will be paid the above amount by leaving same at 469 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY TEAMS, WITH WAGons and harness. Inquire at 905 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—FINELY FURNISHED 13-ROOM house, in best order; \$650; best location. Only \$15,000, part time. J. K. FINLEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—IN part pay for desirable city real estate, a very handsome stylish (cross-matched black and gray) driving team, young, and splendid steppers. Also a No. 1 top buggy, and an elegant double harness. Call on or address WHITE, 67 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—2 TEAMS, LARGE HORSES; 2 teams mules, several good driving horses, nice pair ponies. 46 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—BROUGHAM & SKINNER HAVE 2 unharnessed two-car loads of open and top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, harness, or harness of any description. 180 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

IF YOU YOU WANT TO BUY A REAL GOOD child's pony, or to sell your pony for its best, or any other house in Chicago, call at FLETCHER & LEARNED'S, 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 100 SMALL mules, at AVERY BROS., 182 State-st., from now until next Wednesday. AVERY BROS.

WANTED — TO BUY A GOOD BUSINESS horse; must be a good traveller, and sound and gentle. Address R. H. CHANDLER, 42 S. Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED business man, with from $5,000 to $8,000, desires a partner in manufacturing good goods. Address, with the financial and general management of a business, Box 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000; must be a good traveller, and sound and sober. Address, giving business and name, Y 44, 47 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000 OR $30,000 cash, to take a half interest in a good paying works all ready for operation. Address S 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS JOB printer, with small capital, as an English or German job office. Address D 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000, in a photograph business; one who understands the business. 227 Clybourn-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY worker in wood-turning business, with from $1,000 to $2,000 cash. Address, by letter, inside of 10 days, No. 56 Rhodes-av., Joliet, Ill.

SEWING MACHINES.

REMINGTON EMPIRE CO. HAVE 200 FIRST-class sewing machines to rent by the week or month, and can furnish work for 200 seamstresses. 163 South Halsted-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. M. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 18 Milwaukee-av. Machines to rent by the week or monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SEWING MACHINE—\$20 WILL BUY A \$50 order in part payment for a Victor Finish-it Lyre machine. Address N 68, Tribune office.

THE BEEHIVE NOISELESS, LINK-MOTION, lock-stitch machine; simplest in construction of work, strength and beauty of stitch, durability and rapidity of motion; agents, send name of work. J. H. LEROW & CO., 97 Twenty-second-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 32 AND 33 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY MILES PRUFFERTY.

20x102 on La Salle near Washington-sts.
50x— on Clark and Lake-sts.
25x100 on North Wabash-av.
24x125, full block, with ship, south of barni district, suitable for manufactories or railroad purposes.

RESIDENCES.

87x175 and first-class house, east front, at a great bargain on Cottage Grove-av., one square south of Eighteenth-st.
100x175, on Indiana-av., corner Twenty-third-st., with house, good church site.
100x175 and house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; very cheap.
25x160 on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., at great sacrifice.
75x160 on South Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., on easy terms.
100x175 on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., on easy terms.
75x175 on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., on easy terms.
$1,000, furnished house and lot on Warren-av.; very cheap; must have money.
A large lot on Jackson-st., at a sacrifice for money.

FOR SALE—40x193 FEET, NORTHEAST CORner Jackson and Paulina.
50 feet northeast corner of Jackson and Lincoln.
25x125 feet on Jackson between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.
40x125 feet south side of Jackson-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

SNYDER & LEE,

14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—427 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3-story and basement stone front dwelling, with stable, shop, balcony, iron fence, brick barn. R. L. CANFIELD, 427 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NO. 94, MY house and furniture, in good order, at a bargain. Call as above, or at my office, 45 Canal-st., Room 3. H. W. BLAKE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS OUT OF FIRE limits, in grove, near horse cars, very cheap. Small payments down. GEO. H. HESS, cor. Lasalle and Kinzie-sts.

Funeral services on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, at 1323 Michigan-av.

(N. Y. papers please copy.

FOR SALE—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH double parlors, sliced rooms, kitchen and closets; lot 25x124; fine location; near horse cars. Price, $1,500—$650 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 ON VERMONT-AV., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Price $250; one-quarter cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. SCOTT, 94 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500—$800 CASH, WILL BUY A new 6-room cottage, with lot 23x125 to 16 feet alley, completely finished and painted. Property is situated within four blocks of the horse cars, and must be sold. J. S. SCOTT, 94 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FOR VILLA LOTS or residences in Highland Park. Apply to S. T. KING, 7 Central Union Building.

FOR SALE—$7,000, 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling on Randolph-st., near Ashland-av.; balance 3 and 4 years. 1,000 Rooms. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—3,000 CASH, BALANCE 4 years; 8-room cottage, 2 story barn; lot 35x180, on Madison and Hoyne. Best bargain in city. BOYD & COFFMAN, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 20x220 FEET near Lincoln Park, for $2,500, long time. Cheap lots in Schaffer's addition. Lots on Halsted-st. Houses and a business lot on canal-st., without any cash down. Inquire of the owner at 800 State-st. O. S. HAMLIN.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 676 MICHIGAN-av. at a bargain.
Frame cottage on Michigan-av., south Fourteenth-st., for $1,850.
Three cottages on Barnsdale-st., $1,200 to $1,300.
Money to loan on real estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 680 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the line of business. Apply to JOS. H. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house and lot, 25x125, on Lincoln-av., near Halsted-st., near Wells' Park and Wabansea, north house of block fronting west. Inquire of H. FOWLER, 276 South Water-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, WATER, gas, and lot 100x125 feet, northwest corner of Washington and Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—186x200 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Brooks-st.; just south of the city limits, and adjoining the residence of W. H. Ranney, Esq. It runs from the lake to the lake. Will sell all or one-half of same. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 61 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET ON STATE-ST., 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st., east front. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 61 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTHWEST corner Hurlbut-st. and Grant-place. Two-story frame, with brick front and modern improvements. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 61 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN, AND FOUR years' lease, cheap. 343 Ewing-st.

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\$5,175 and first-class house, east front, at a great bargain on Cottage Grove-av., one square south of Eighteenth-st.
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FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NO. 94, MY house and furniture, in good order, at a bargain. Call as above, or at my office, 45 Canal-st., Room 3. H. W. BLAKE.

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Funeral services on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, at 1323 Michigan-av.

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FOR SALE—A NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH double parlors, sliced rooms, kitchen and closets; lot 25x124; fine location; near horse cars. Price, $1,500—$650 cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x125 ON VERMONT-AV., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Price $250; one-quarter cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. SCOTT, 94 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT, 676 MICHIGAN-av. at a bargain.
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Three cottages on Barnsdale-st., $1,200 to $1,300.
Money to loan on real estate and secured paper. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 680 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the line of business. Apply to JOS. H. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house and lot, 25x125, on Lincoln-av., near Halsted-st., near Wells' Park and Wabansea, north house of block fronting west. Inquire of H. FOWLER, 276 South Water-st., near Lake.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, WATER, gas, and lot 100x125 feet, northwest corner of Washington and Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—186x200 FEET ON LAKE-AV., NEAR Brooks-st.; just south of the city limits, and adjoining the residence of W. H. Ranney, Esq. It runs from the lake to the lake. Will sell all or one-half of same. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 61 Wabash-av.

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